FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GREEK AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ARRIVES 4 AUGUST

AU051915 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tirana, 5 Aug (ATA)--At the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture of the P.S.R. of Albania Themie Thomai, the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Greece Athanasios Kanellopoulos with his wife arrived in our country for a friendly visit yesterday. He is accompanied by the General Director for Agricultural Production at the Ministry of Agriculture of Greece (Dimitrios Batulis), the General Director of Veterinary Service Pantelis Dragonas, the Director of Research Centre for Crete Island (Nikolaos Psillaqis) and the Chief of Foreign Section at the Ministry of Agriculture (Matheos Marangudaqis).

They were welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Vice Minister of Agriculture Spiro Lengo and other cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the P.S.R. of Albania, Konstandinos Politis.

Yesterday afternoon the Minister of Agriculture of the P.S.R. of Albania Themie Thomai and the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Greece Anthanasios Kanellopoulos conducted talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on the further development on friendly relations between the two countries. Likewise, the two sides acquainted one another with the achievements in the field of agriculture and expressed their readiness for the increase of cooperation in various branches of agriculture.

Yesterday too, the minister of agriculture of the Republic of Greece and the persons accompanying him visited the exhibition "Albania Today" as well as the exhibition "Albanian Folk Culture."

He left among others the following inscription on the impression's book of the exhibition "Albania Today:" "This exhibition provided me the opportunity to estimate the progress made by the Albanian people after the liberation. I want to express my warm congratulations for the development of your country. As a neighboring country, Greece rejoices over the progress of the neighboring Albanian people."

On the occasion of the visit to our country of the Greek Minister of Agriculture Athanasios Kanellopoulos, the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai gave a dinner.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, toasts were raised by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai and the Greek Minister of Agriculture Anthanasios Kanellopoulos for the friendship between Albanian people and Greek people as well as for the further development of relations between the two countries.

Attending the dinner were the Minister of Home Trade Viktor Nushi, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Nesip Ibrahimi, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Vice Minister of Agriculture Spiro Lengo, the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega, the Vice Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo, the Vice Minister of Light and Food Industry Eva Budina and other guests.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to our country, Konstandinos Politis.

PRESS SUMMARIZES RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

AU051240 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 4 August 1981 carries on page 6 various reports on the situation in Poland under the headline: "Dangerous Exacerbation." The first, a 100-word item, is by a special BTA correspondent in Warsaw and briefly mentions the fact that a PZPR Central Committee plenum will be convened on 8 August to discuss measures "for the aggravated situation in the socioeconomic sphere within the country."

The second, 150-word item, datelined BTA and based on PAP reports, briefly mentions a government session headed by Jaruzelski, at which problems "stemming from the negative and dangerous manifestations in the country" were discussed and it was decided to involve the armed forces in assisting the national economy and in "the struggle against black market and other negative social manifestations."

The third, a 600-word item, is signed by special correspondent Ventseslav Karaivanov from Warsaw and deals with Solidarity demonstrations directed against the government in connection with the "failure to adopt measures against hunger." Karaivanov describes in detail the aforementioned government session chaired by Jaruzelski, with the participation of other high state functionaries. Basing his remarks on the PAP dispatch about the session, Karaivanov stresses the government's intention to adopt strict economic measures and to encourage the population to "overcome the crisis with its own efforts" instead of engaging in demonstrations "likely to precipitate the country into disaster and misfortune." Karaivanov also quotes from the Polish Army and youth dailies statements on the character of the demonstrations to the effect that they seem to be political rather than economic. "Behind the backs of the workers certain people are reaching for power," Karaivanov quotes from the youth daily and he also repeats the statement of the army daily that "demonstrations cannot and should not be an answer to economic difficulties."

SOVIET NAVAL UNITS TO VISIT VARNA 7-10 AUGUST

AU041530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] A group of Soviet naval units composed of the Admiral Zhukov cruiser and the Varna patrol ship will pay a friendly visit to the port of Varna from 7 to 10 August. The Soviet sailors will participate in celebrating Bulgarian Navy Day.

ARMY DAILY REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

AU051242 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Col Krustan Yurukov report: "The Kampuchean Delegation Departed"]

[Text] On Saturday the military delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, visited the "Kimon Georgiev" hydraulic power station and the city of Batak. Comrade Dimitur Michev, deputy head of the hydraulic power station briefed the guests on the successes achieved by the workers collective in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions. Chan Si and the members of his delegation showed great interest in the station's technical equipment and in the work of the entire Batak hydraulic power system.

Cordially greeted by Comrade Lyuben Khrischev, secretary of the Batak Municipal BCP Committee, the guests inspected with great interest the Batak historical museum and the local church. Their eyes and faces expressed deep sorrow and emotion when they listened to the tragic story of the Batak holocaust and when they learned about the misfortunes and glory of a people who had committed themselves to the task of achieving their freedom.

This tragic story most probably reminded them of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in their own country--a most sorrowful page in the recent history of the Kampuchean people.

The official talks between the delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army were resumed in the afternoon of the same day at the Ministry of National Defense.

Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army assured the Kampuchean comrades of the Bulgarian Army's sincere feelings of solidarity and militant friendship with the struggles of the heroic Kampuchean people.

Chan Si expressed his admiration for all the things they saw in our country and for the Bulgarian people's indefatigable efforts in building a developed socialist society, and for their readiness to defend these achievements.

In the evening Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev gave a farewell dinner in honor of the military delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The dinner was attended by Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy head of the army's Main Political Adminstration and by numerous generals and officers.

The military delegation of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, headed by Chan Si, Politburo member and secretary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of the Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left our country on Sunday. The delegation had paid an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, by Lt Gen Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Military Administrative Department, and by Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy head of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as by officers and generals of the People's Army.

Among those present at the airport were also (Meas Huon), the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and (Boris Poklad), charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR embassy in Sofia.

The guests were seen off with military honors.

IRAQI PARTY LEADER DEPARTS AFTER VACATION

AU040958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, who visited our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee for a vacation, left Bulgaria today.

At Varna Airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee.

DYULGEROV MEETS GREEK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU041917 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions received a delegation of the General Confederation of Greek Labour, led by Mr (Khristos Karakitsos), its chairman.

They exchanged views on trade union matters of mutual interest. Readiness was expressed for furthering and deepening the trade union cooperation in the interest of the working people and for understanding between the Bulgarian and Greek people.

CYPRIOT PARTY LEADER PAPAIOANNOU ENDS VACATION

AU041740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Cypriot AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Party, who was vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has left the country. He was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

LEADING ORGANS ON DIVERSIFYING GOODS, SERVICES

AU050919 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Aug (BTA)--Yesterday at a joint sitting of the Bureau of the Ministerial Council, the Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Unions discussed the fulfillment of the tasks for ensuring more diverse goods of higher quality and services of the population. Analysis was made also of the development of the self-sustaining system of the population in the settlement systems with key agricultural products.

In the first six months of this year positive results were achieved, and more consumer goods than in the same period of last year were afforded. As a result of it satisfying people's needs is considerably improved. Measures have been taken to open shops and services at enterprises and ensuring priority supply and servicing of workers' teams. The system of self sustaining has been developed further. The existing auxiliary farms are being improved and new ones are set up with plants and enterprises. On this basis the market has become richer in fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs.

It has been noted that the fulfillment of the tasks of increasing and diversifying the goods and services should much more strongly be given emphasis among all workteams and economic organisations as an important political, economic and social task.

There have been approved specific measures for the further fulfillment of the tasks for increasing and diversifying the goods and services and for developing the system of self-sustaining in the settlement systems, and in 1981 the population to be made available not only the planned but extra goods and services to the tune of more than one million leva above the plan, so that in the second half of the year the market can become still richer in goods and services.

The economic organisations, ministries and departments and the executive committees of the district people's councils have been assigned with the task, jointly with the trade union and fatherland front organisations, to pay special attention to increasing the production of deficient goods and services and timely providing the necessary commodities for the autumn-winter season. The Bureau of the Ministerial Council attached special importance to the prompt commissioning of the newly built capacities which will ensure an extra production of goods.

BRIEFS

FILIPOV IN SILISTRA--Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has met the Silistra Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee in Silistra. Deputy ministers of economic ministries and chiefs of Okrug enterprises also attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 1 Aug 81 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD051230 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Aug (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received on Wednesday Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces, currently paying a short working visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the friendly meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere, Marshal Kulikov informed Gustav Husak of the present tasks and activities of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces, and discussed with him several questions concerning cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies.

Gustav Husak appreciated the contribution of the Warsaw Treaty armies to the endeavour for the preservation of peace, and stressed that the increasing aggressiveness of imperialist forces requires constant strengthening of the defence capability of the socialist countries and the combat readiness of their armies to protect mankind from the threat of a new war.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak thanked Marshal Kulikov for the aid granted by the joint command of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces to the Czechoslovak Peoples' Army in increasing its combat strength and preparedness to defend socialism.

SOLIDARITY RESPONSE TO POLISH RATIONING CRITICIZED

More Provocations

LD051112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Poland: On the pretext of a protest against the temporary reduction in meat and meat products rations, the Walesa's trade unions have resorted to a further political provocation. Following a demonstration in Warsaw, which has been taking place since Monday, they have organized and called a 2-hour so-called warning strike for all enterprises in the Warsaw Voivodship this morning. A 3-hour strike has been organized for employees in public transportation.

In the present very serious sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland this is another hazardous attempt by Walesa's trade unions to step up the tension in the country and to prepare the ground for the implementation of their political goals. By today's pressure action and by the other planned provocation Walesa's trade unions are trying to discredit and blacken to the public the bodies of people's power and the PZPR.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the party Central Committee, writes in connection with today's action by Walesa's trade unions that it is not a protest against the bad supplies, which are only a pretext, but a confrontation with the party and state leadership.

Support for Warsaw Strike

LD051649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At the end of the strike by Walesa's trade unions, a rally was organized which the leaders used for further provocation attacks against the party and state bodies. At the rally, Janusz Onyszkiewicz said that if the activity of Walesa's trade unions were interfered with the members of the union would strike again--and for a longer time.

On the other hand, the organizers of the action, and the worked-up crowd, prevented the broadcasting of a speech by a representative of the state administration. They interrupted him with shouting and hooting. Walesa's trade unions organized strikes and demonstrations in other Polish towns to support the Warsaw pressurizing action, the press agency (?PAP) also said that in Radom bus and taxi drivers stopped and supported the strikers in Warsaw by honking horns.

In Bialystok around 40 buses and 200 taxis were passing slowly in front of the state administration buildings. In Chelm, Walesa's trade unions declared a strike alert. In Sosnowiec, Walesa's trade unions threatened a strike. In Tarnowskie Gory, about 1500 followers of Walesa's trade unions participated in marches in support of the strike in Warsaw.

'Anxiety for PZPR Members'

LD051826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka dispatch]

[Excerpts] A new wave of strikes and demonstrations, organized by Solidarity, which are occurring throughout Poland these days, creates anxiety for PZPR members. I was observing the course of today's provocative actions by Solidarity in Warsaw. When I arrived in town after 0900 I saw big groups of Warsaw inhabitants at the station literally begging passing cars to give them a lift. In the center of the city, at the busiest junction between Marszalkowska Street and Aleje Jerozolimskie stood a convoy of buses, trucks and heavy-duty trucks which were stopped there by the public security forces on Monday when they wanted to demonstrate in front of the buildings of the party Central Committee and of the government.

Solidarity used the standing convoy for a display of leaflets and posters attacking the party, the government and the socialist system. An open van with microphones, amplifiers and loudspeakers also arrived at the junction and served as a platform for the Solidarity speakers. The Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, among other things, described the bodies of the state administration as institutions full of inefficient people, and that, allegedly, ought to be changed. He repeated some demands and self-confidently declared that should it be necessary Solidarity would organize a similar action again. He said that this is also the first stage of a struggle which is far from being over.

At 1200 the convoy of vehicles started moving along Marszalkowska Street, with horns blowing, accompanied by members of the public transportation police who closed the road toward the Central Committee. I saw the faces as well as the reaction of people who saw the demonstration at the junction in the center of Warsaw. Some hysterically applauded every word, every attack against the party and the government. Others, however, stood quietly and attentively, and were evidently relieved when the column of vehicles left the junction and when the warning strike ended in the (?Warsaw enterprises). They were well aware that similar actions would not fill the shops, but would only deepen the existing tension and chaos, and prolong the political-economic crisis.

Polish Street Demonstrations

AU051222 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 August 1981 on page 7 carries a 750-word dispatch by its Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky, entitled "A Series of Demonstrations." Referring to the street demonstrations taking place in a number of Polish cities, the dispatch notes an "escalation of the pressure actions organized by 'Solidarity' in Poland." The poor supply situation is used by Solidarity, according to Lipavsky, only as a "pretext" for its protest actions, which are "in reality directed against the organs of people's power and against the party." The dispatch goes on to describe the "large street demonstration" in Warsaw on 3 August, saying that it was timed to coincide with the government-Solidarity talks and was part of a "pressure wave" on the Polish Government. Speaking about the course of the demonstration, Lipavsky stresses the "complete paralysis of Warsaw traffic, the resulting "chaos" as well as the fact that the demonstrating vehicles were blocking roads needed by ambulances and fire brigades.

The members of the public security corps were, according to Lipavsky, "helpless" in this situation because "any attempt to restore normal traffic threatened to grow into an open conflict between 'solidarity's' order-enforcement units and the public security." Lipavsky then points to the "thousands of squandered liters of gasoline and diesel oil" and wonders how it was possible that Solidarity "wilfully abused" in the demonstration buses and trucks that are not its porperty. He also discerns a contradiction between the "constant talk" about lack of spare parts preventing buses and trucks from operating and the participation of such vehicles in the demonstration.

Lipavsky concludes his dispatch by referring to Warsaw radio reports and Solidarity's announcements about the "threat" of new hunger marches, street demonstrations and strikes. On the same page RUDE PRAVO also carries a 100-word PAP-based report on a Jaruzelski-chaired session of the Polish National Defense Ministry's Military Council, and a 50-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on the PZPR Politburo's decision to convene a PZPR Central Committee session for 8 August.

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on the same day, on page 5, carries a 1,100-word article by T. Ljubimovova, entitled "The Way Out Lies in Discipline, Work and Calm." The article describes the latest hunger marches and street demonstrations in Poland as "provocative protest actions" that illustrate Solidarity's approach to the solution of Poland's urgent problems and "confirm what the aims of this organizations are and whose instrument and sounding board it is more and more clearly becoming."

The author goes on to cite extensively Polish sources on Poland's economic situation and on the reasons for the reduced monthly meat rations. She stresses the need for "raising working and social discipline" and "social calm and order" in the current situation as the only way of improving it. The "traditions of the Polish workers movement" as well as the "interests of the Polish workers class" oblige the Poles to realize this fact, Ljubimovova says in conclusion.

DISSIDENT STUDENT EXPELLED BY POLAND TO BE TRIED

NC051814 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug, (AFP)--The trial of Linda Winsch, a Czechosolvak student expelled from Poland then imprisoned in Czechoslovakia for "illegal residence in Poland," will begin in Prague this Friday, French and Polish student union leaders said here today.

A statement by the two leaders, Jean-Christophe Cambadelis and Jaroslaw Guzy, [word indistinct] international solidarity with Miss Winsch, whom they said should be freed immediately.

The statement said that the indictment against Miss Winsch, who took an active part last autumn in the strike committee in Poland's Lublin University, was that she had conducted subversive activities in a socialist country friendly to Czechoslovakia.

TRIBUNA VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU051144 Prague TRIBUNA No 30 in Czech 29 Jul 81 pp 8-9

[Stepanka Capova article: "Attempts Aimed at Destroying Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The campaign for the defense of human and civil rights has evoked a number of negative phenomena in international relations and has sown a number of doubts and evoked untruthful opinions in the minds of the world public, as well as in the minds of certain citizens in the socialist countries.

What About "Human Rights?"

Today it has already become clear that the new U.S. President and his administration will not continue the so-called defense of human rights in the same spirit [as Carter], but in a considerably changed form.

Even though this kind of activity of hostile propaganda is not letting up, the statements by President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and other government members make it obvious that the main accent in U.S. foreign policy will lie in the fight against so-called international terrorism. The U.S. official figures have called the Soviet Union and other socialist countries its organizers; with the aid of this terrorism the latter are allegedly striving to "destabilize the so-called democratic world."

It is probable that the so-called defense of human rights, which will become a secondary matter, will be used only as a subsidiary concept for "accusations" that "international terrorism, organized by the socialist states," is striving to disrupt civil and human rights in the capitalist countries. In fact, the bourgeois communications media agreed even before that the "attack on human and civil rights is a component of the totalitarian, that means terrorist, policy implemented in the socialist states against their own citizens." It is obvious that President Reagan and his administration have come to the conclusion that the concept of human rights bound the hands of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the other capitalist countries far too much in their efforts for a further armament race; and that it also limited the possibilities of the power apparatuses of the United States and other capitalist states in their military-political actions against the national liberation movement, as well as in police actions against the international workers movement.

Propaganda Camouflage

The concept of so-called human and civil rights was a propaganda camouflage of U.S. imperialism's endeavor to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, in the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation struggle. In the policy and propaganda directed at the socialist countries, the doctrine of human rights has--and the concept of international terrorism will have--the aim of enabling the legalization of activities pursued by elements and groups that are hostile to socialism; or at least of granting them a kind of international protection, under the mottoes of so-called citizens' initiative.

The political and propaganda utilization of the doctrine of so-called human rights directed at various countries was differentiated, and also had different specific aims. In the socialist countries it was meant to support internal enemies and destabilize the sociopolitical system by strengthening individualist anticollectivist tendencies, developing demands for various rights and freedoms and creating foundations for antisocialist negotiations.

In developing countries the doctrine of human rights was meant to prevent the people's masses from realizing the need for solidarity and unity in the fight against imperialism and for social justice, and from grasping the value and significance of proletarian internationalism. By foisting on them the illusion that if everybody has civil and political rights, everybody will be able to achieve the gratification of other rights--economic, social and cultural rights and the right of self-determination--imperialism fought against the spreading of the objective truth about the necessity of the class fight as the only path to achieving progress.

The doctrine of human rights, as well as the doctrine of so-called international terrorism, are both ideological instruments in the activities aimed against the development of the world revolutionary forces. Accusations of violations of human rights and of terrorism want to present real socialism as an antihumanitarian totalitarian system. Imperialism, condemned to extinction by history, nevertheless has neither the hope, nor the prerequisites for turning the discredited doctrine of human rights into a more acceptable alternative to real socialist humanism and socialist democracy. Also it will not have success with the doctrine of so-called international terrorism.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON HAIG'S 30 JULY SPEECH

AU032052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 81 pp 1-7

[CTK Washington dispatch: "A. Haig Attacked the Soviet Union's Peace Policy; Along the Lines of Hegemonism"]

[Text] Washington (CTK)--The U.S. Government's intention to continue the dangerous policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of enhancing tension in various parts of the world was again confirmed by Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, in a speech he delivered this Thursday in the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

He again coarsely attacked the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. He distorted facts and tried to impute to the USSR responsibility for the feverish arms escalation, the aggravation of the international situation and the increased tension in the world. This time he took as a pretext the selfless internationalist assistance granted by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Angola, and demanded that the Soviet Union break it off.

The U.S. secretary of state confirmed that the U.S. Government intends to continue proceeding from military strength in its foreign policy. According to him, the steep increase of expenditures for military purposes was inevitable since it was necessary to "rectify the mistakes" of the preceding American Government in planning the country's defense. As is known, Ronald Reagan's government has substantially raised the arms budget, which is to reach the record amount of $226 billion in fiscal year 1982. According to White House intentions, more than $1.5 trillion are to be spent for arms by 1986. According to Alexander Haig, only a growing military strength will enable the United States to pursue an effective foreign policy.

Likewise, from Alexander Haig's speech it follows that the United States will continue consolidating and modernizing NATO's military forces, and that it will demand from its allies increasingly larger contributions for this purpose. The secretary of state's speech also confirmed that the United States wants to push through its hegemonist plans by enhancing the American military presence in the strategically significant parts of the world.

JAKES MEETS WITH VISITING SRV GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

LD031918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received To Huu, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is on a health visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a cordial and comradely discussion they dealt with some experiences in the management of a national economy and exchanged views on the further development and deepening of cooperation.

DISCORD AT SPANISH COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS REPORTED

AU041430 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 August carries on page 7 a 400-word CTK Madrid dispatch, entitled "Against Entering NATO; Internal Conflicts in the Report to the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party." The report first deals with Carrillo's statements on the international situation and the disadvantages of Spain's joining NATO; and with his assessment of the role of leftwing forces and communists in Spain's political life and the rightwingers' retrograde activities. "In the concluding part of the report," CTK states, "which formally represents a kind of 'Eurocommunist catechism,' the communists in other countries will read with surprise that the novelties of 'Eurocommunism' do not merely include the theses with which the Spanish Communist Party dissociates itself from real socialism; they also include principles that the communist parties had been following from their very inception."

After noting the congress delegates' stress on peace, disarmament, detente and European security, CTK concludes: "The delegates voiced many critical remarks addressed to the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party, and stated time and again that they had found no explanation in the report about the cause of the decrease in the number of party members by more than 60,000 during the 3 years since the last congress; or about ceasing to publish the paper MUNDO OBRERO as a daily."

RUDE PRAVO ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY, EXTENDING DETENTE

LD310900 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 31 Jul (CTK)--The need to protect the principles of the Final Act was stressed by RUDE PRAVO today, in an article on the 6th anniversary of the signing of the document at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It said that the European public must be kept constantly aware of the Final Act principles which must be observed in their entirety, as they were adopted by consensus.

The Reagan administration is behaving as if the Final Act provisions did not concern it, and since it is not possible to withdraw the signature of the U.S. President, it would like to ignore the provisions or single out only those which suit it. This disruptive attitude of the United States, and under its influence also of several other NATO countries, slowed down considerably the proceedings at the Madrid meeting and jeopardized the achievement of such results which would support the fundamental provisions of the Final Act and strengthen security and cooperation in Europe, especially as regards extending detente also to the military sphere, RUDE PRAVO said.

Ever since the Final Act was signed six years ago, the socialist countries have been striving to bring the Final Act into effect in its entirety, and to supplement it by other measures generating an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation on the European Continent.

RUDE PRAVO stressed that the U.S. pressure on its West European allies to intensify their military buildup, exacerbate their relations with socialist countries and make development of economic cooperation dependent on various blackmailing conditions, and the stepped up ideological subversion are inconsistent with the provisions of the Final Act.

The warlike circles in the United States have launched their attack on the policy of detente under the pretext that it is allegedly advantageous only for the Soviet Union, for the socialist countries. This is a false and untruthful thesis, RUDE PRAVO said, adding that "detente, peace and disarmament are naturally advantageous and beneficial for all people in all countries of the world. European nations are well aware of this, having twice paid a high price for this experience.

CPCZ GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU032101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 81 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Message on The Founding of The South African Communist Party"]

[Text] Prague, 30 July--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding.

In the message, the CPCZ Central Committee expresses appreciation for the South African communists' long years of untiring struggle for the freedom of the peoples of South Africa and for the cause of the workers class and democracy. It highly appraises the principled internationalist positions always held by the South African Communist Party and states that, owing to this fact, relations between the CPCZ and the South African Communist Party have always been and continue to be relations of comradely solidarity, friendship and cooperation.

In the message, the CPCZ Central Committee assured all communists, patriots, democrats and fighters for the freedom of the people of South Africa that our party will continue to be their reliable fellow combatant in the struggle against the common enemy--the hated fascist, racist and imperialist regime--and for the national and social liberation of the peoples of South Africa, as well as for preserving and strengthening world peace.

HUSAK GREETS IRAN'S NEW PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU051232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Aug (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his election to this office.

RUDE PRAVO HOLDS DISCUSSION ON COUNTERPLANNING

AU031815 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 31 July 1981 both carry on page 3 a 4,600-word account of a discussion held in the RUDE PRAVO editorial office and devoted to Czechoslovak enterprises' experience with the application of the method of counterplanning. Participants in the discussion, which was chaired by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky, included Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Government Committee for Planned Economic Management; Josef Milan, head of the Central Trade Union Council's Economic Department; and workers and managers from severl Czechoslovak enterprises. The enterprise representatives report in their statements on the regulation of their work collectives' material interest in voluntarily adopting higher plan tasks; on the employees' involvement in the planning process and their specific pledges to increase production and save energy, materials or manpower; and on the role played by the enterprise trade union organizations in "popularizing" and asserting counterplanning. In his statements, Minister Ler discusses the important role of counter-planning within the "improved system of planned management," and stresses in particular the crucial position of the enterprise managements in paving the way for counterplanning as a demonstration of "initiative from below." In that context, he points to the need for detailed regulations governing material incentives for the individual enterprise units, to the important role of norm-setting, as well as to the need not to apply counter-planning "boundlessly" but to orient it toward saving materials and energy. This should prevent cases where an enterprise volunteers to produce more than planned but does not find a market for its surplus production, according to Ler. He also calls for closer collaboration between central agencies and the enterprises, and for the central agencies' "very sensitive approach" in applying counter-planning. This should prevent the recurrence of last year's "bad experience," according to Ler, when "in some sectors the counterplans became part of the planned tasks" and were not the outcome of the employees' "initiative." Summing up, Ler notes that "this year has not been successful from the viewpoint of counterplanning" and that, therefore, "for next year we will have to embark on a substantially more complex path."

ERICH HONECKER RETURNS FROM USSR 5 AUGUST

LD051752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has returned to the GDR from a brief holiday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ADN REPORTS 5 AUGUST POLISH STRIKE, RELATED EVENTS

LD051740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (ADN correspondent)--On Wednesday a Solidarity-organized strike paralyzed enterprises in Warsaw and the Warsaw region for 2 hours. Public transport in the Polish capital stopped running for 3 hours. At the end of this action about midday Solidarity also lifted the blockade of central Warsaw. For 50 hours buses, private taxis, construction vehicles [baufarzeuge] and heavy equipment had blocked with provocative intent Warsaw's busiest intersection, Marszalkowska-Aleje Jerozolimskie. On Wednesday morning Solidarity officials again distributed inflammatory pamphlets to passers-by. Slogans inciting against the state authorities were proclaimed over loudspeakers. A Solidarity spokesman said that the 2-day blockade of the city center had only been the first state; the struggle would go on.

On Tuesday evening the Warsaw city party committee appealed to all PZPR members and nonparty people to remain calm, preserve order and go about their work in a disciplined manner. The committee said that the Solidarity officials were seeking confrontation.

Solidarity-staged counterrevolutionary actions also took place in other parts of Poland. Work stopped temporarily in Lublin and the Lublin region, in Bialystok and Skierniewice Voivodships. In other towns demonstrations were organized or a "strike alert" was proclaimed.

KULIKOV ATTENDS HELICOPTER, TANK MANEUVER

AU050832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Dietmar Jammer report: "Helicopters in Combat: Tactical Exercise in the Luetzow Wing; Antiaircraft Soldiers at Control Stations"]

[Text] As a light yellow ball rose into the sky, Col Gottfried Adler gave the takeoff signal to his "Adolf von Luetzow" Helicopter Wing. The aircraft took off within minutes.

In the meantime at the observation post, Lt Gen Klaus Barass, deputy chief of the Air Force/Air Defense Force explained the situation assumed for the tactical exercise to Marshall Victor Kulikov, commander in chief of the combined armed forces, and to the generals of the National People's Army [NVA] and Soviet Army accompanying him: Trusting a strong tank force, the "enemy" is striving to drive a wedge into the combat order, thus creating favorable conditions enabling him to continue to attack the rear areas. The deployment of helicopters has been ordered to stave off the danger.

The Luetzow Wing which operated with great success at the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" and "Soyuz 81" maneuvers--it has borne the name of the hero of the liberation war against Napolean since 1980--displayed to the guests the multifaceted possibilities of using helicopters gathered in modern combat. While the combat helicopters gathered in the scheduled area, the attacking tanks became visible from a distance. Light helicopters reconnoitered the situation. The reconnaissance aircraft radioed exact data about the targets to be fought to the approaching squad ons.

Flying at low altitude, the heavy MIG-24 aircraft appeared shortly afterward over the combat field.

They launched missiles at the approaching tanks. Maneuvering, the helicopter crews skillfully evaded the defensive fire of the "enemy" who in turn ordered helicopters into combat to protect his attack. But these aircraft were repulsed and destroyed in the developing dog fight.

Approaching from various directions, additional flights of combat helicopters conducted massive strikes against the "enemy" who was advancing on a wide front. In the meantime 4 helicopters took up positions for an ambush. A bit later they appeared all of a sudden over the trees launching salvoes of missiles at those "enemy" tanks that had advanced the farthest. This was the end of the tactical exercise.

In talks with 1st Lt Steffen Kuehn, Lt Klaus Warner and Sgt Axel Keil, Marshal Kulikov asked about the tasks and training of the crew. Helicopter Commander 1st Lieutenant Kuehn was trained in the USSR. After several hundred flying hours he now aspires to a higher performance class.

At his subsequent visit to the "Bernhard Baestlein" Antiaircraft Missiles Regiment commanded by 34-year old Maj Klaus Jergen Schwarz, Marshal Kulikov also gained insight into close-to-combat training conditions. In combat service, at radar and missiles guiding stations as well as at the launching pads the missilemen demonstrated that the modern Soviet military technical equipment for protection of the air space is in good hands with them. The close cooperation with a similar troop unit of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany has contributed not insignificantly to their outstanding training results.

1st Lt Detlev Hausknecht was introduced to the marshal in front of a radar station. His battery recently scored a first place in comparison with antiaircraft batteries of the NVA land forces, with the pad crew, consisting of 1st Lt Klaus Scherzberg and noncommissioned officers Michael Moesle and Andreas Winkler, particularly distinguishing itself.

Expressing his gratitude for the results achieved in combat training which helps to strengthen the combined armed forces, the Soviet marshal took leave of the members of the two troop units.

HONECKER GREETS ZHIVKOV ON 90TH BCP ANNIVERSARY

AU042009 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov: On the occasion of the 90th BCP anniversary, we convey to you, all communists and the entire Bulgarian people cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

Having emerged from the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, the BCP can look back on a glorious path, rich in revolutionary events and experiences.

Today the legacy of Dimitur Balgoev and Georgi Dimitrov has become reality in socialist Bulgaria. Under the tested leadership of their Communist Party, the Bulgarian people have transformed their country into a flourishing socialist state with a dynamic and efficient economy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has become a stable factor of peace and socialism on the Balkan Peninsula.

The communists and all working people of the GDR are truly pleased with these successes, which contribute to consolidating the entire community of socialist states.

The 12th BCP Congress again demonstrated the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of our fraternal Bulgarian party, its firm unity with the people and its steady loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

The SED and the BCP are united by a firm comradeship-in-arms, rich in traditions. Their close and trusting collaboration proves again and again to be the motor and driving force in the further shaping of our fraternal alliance. This policy serves the welfare of our peoples, the further cohesion of all the potential of our community, the securing of peace and the rebuffing of the imperialist confrontational course.

The BCP will always have a reliable ally in the SED. We wish the communists and the fraternal Bulgarian people great new successes in further building the developed socialist society.

AUTHORITIES OBTAIN STATEMENT FROM BORDER VIOLATOR

AU051107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN Report: "Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A man coming from West Berlin violated the GDR state border in the Nauen Kreis area on 2 August 1981. The border violator was detained. He carried no identification documents. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Ruediger Kernhoff.

The man's identity as well as the details of the border violation are being examined by the GDR authorities.

ECONOMIC REPORTER VIEWS DOLLAR SURGE, CONSEQUENCES

DW051207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1515 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Program moderator interview with reporter Rudolf Wahode]

[Text] [Question] The West European newspapers are talking today about a record surge of the dollar. In the following talk we want to discuss the background of this development. In our studio is Rudolf Wahode of our economic department. Rudolf Wahode, yesterday and today the value of the dollar reached its highest level since 1976. What is the background of this development since in past years the dollar has been decreasing more and more in value?

[Answer] This surge set in when the U.S. Federal Reserve Board set the primary interest rate at over 20 percent. This means that private persons today have to pay up to 25 percent for credit because the prime interest rate is extremely high for [word indistinct] that the Federal Reserve Board grants [word indistinct], primarily the large banks. The result of this high interest rate policy is that sums running into the billions were withdrawn from West Europe and elsewhere and were directed to the United States where they are invested at high interest rates and yield high profits in a relatively short time. In this way an artificial surge was created which is still continuing. But it would be presumptuous to say anything about further developments. On the whole, this is an unusual development which was triggered by a deliberate high interest rate policy of the present government.

[Question] The dollar has fluctuated in the past 5-6 years and it will possibly continue to fluctuate--or do you rule this out? How do you assess the situation?

[Answer] As I said, this cannot be ruled out at all because the factors which led to the decline in the value of the dollar still exist. Let me mention them briefly. The number of officially registered unemployed in the United States is 8 million. The rate of inflation amounts to 10-11 percent. In addition, the United States has a very low growth rate.

The government has announced that another increase in unemployemnt to a total of 9 million is to be expected over the next 18 months, meaning up until 1983. Prices will probably rise by 12 percent. Moreover, the government must borrow large amounts from the banks to finance the budget which is constantly overburdened by extremely high arms expenditures. They reckon with 90 billion within 18 months. This week alone the U.S. Government had to raise a $22 billion loan to be able to finance state spending.

But at the same time--and this is typcial of the present government's policy--tax gifts have been distributed, primarily to the country's rich. The oil companies alone will receive tax gifts over 10 years worth $33 billion in the form of dividends to the stockholders. On this occasion Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy asked whether such gifts are justifiable at all, given the higher prices for school meals and the reduction and even cancellation of social benefits for older citizens.

[Question] Rudolf Wahode, these are the direct effects on the United States. What consequences are in store for the other West European countries? How will the dollar surge affect them?

[Answer] I want to return to the social aspects again which naturally do not play a role at stock exchanges and in speculations of international money capital. What has made the dollar surge to this artificial high is the high interest rate policy. This has fatal consequences for U.S. partners because they too must raise their interest rates, to prevent more capital from flowing into the United States. This in turn disrupts economic programs and job creation plans for the containment of unemployment. This means that unemployment will grow further. A report from the FRG says that unemployment rose again last month by 120,000 to a total of 1,246,000. The rate of unemployment in the FRG is 5.3 percent. This is also a result of the high interest rate policy. In addition, those oil and raw material imports which are based on dollar prices will naturally become more expensive. Oil prices rose by as much as 42 percent over the previous year as a result of exchange fluctuations. These cost increases, which can even be termed cost explosions, in the EC [European Community] industry will lead to a retardation of the economic growth rate which is slow anyway and, as we have seen in the FRG, to increased unemployment.

So the constantly rising wave of dollar speculations leads to a growing uncertainty within the economic and financial system of the capitalist world. We may even say now that new trouble is in the offing, because sooner or later the U.S. dollar will [word indistinct] and return to the real level of its purchasing power which has been reduced through continuing inflation. But this, too, will produce considerable trouble and will have social consequences and negative effects on the [word indistinct].

BRIEFS

FACTORY EXPORTS--The first consignment of equipment for a rolling mill in Nigeria has been shipped by the Ernst Thaelmann works in Magdeburg. This combine is supplying one wipe rolling mill train and four fine-steel rolling mill trains for a metallurgical complex under construction in this African country with Soviet assistance. Industrial installations bearing the SKET [Schwermaschinebaukombinat Ernst Thaelmann] trade mark are in operation in many African and Arab countries, including Algeria and Syria. Two thirds of Syria's cement production, for instance, is produced at installations made by the Thaelamnn plant. Such a cement factory is under construction in Ethiopia and in the Cuban town of Chienfuegos. Meanwhile, the kiln of the third and last production line of a cement works has been fired. The SKET collective participating in the construction of this plant thus fulfilled the commitment they had undertaken in mid-1980. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0804 GMT 5 Aug 81 DW]

CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION DISCUSSES 5-DAY WORKWEEK

LD052308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] The presidium of the Chemical Industry Workers' Trade Union held a meeting today at which the experiences gained in the introduction of the 5-day workweek were discussed. The changeover to the shorter workweek affects more than 40 percent of the workers in the industry this year.

"At several enterprises the introduction of the shorter workweek is taking place gradually and this also indicates problems as, for example, in the case of workers employed in furnace areas who have been on a 36-hour workweek. For them the introduction of the 5-day workweek would mean the lengthening of their workday by 1 hour. This proposal has met the resistance of both workers and health organizations. Moreover, in most places there is no uniform definition of the terms 'a break in work' and 'rest time.'"

Taking everything into account, the trade union suggests in the interests of eliminating tensions that in the case of people working in jobs that are harmful to their health there should be compensation in the form of money and various allowances for the reduction in working hours that affects all workers. Moreover, a break in work should be differentiated from various forms of rest time that are part of the legal working hours. The presidium of the trade union further proposes that enterprises switching over to a 5-day workweek should have prior consultations with responsible officials at the Ministry of Industry."

NEPSZAVA VIEWS TRADE UNIONS' VETO RIGHT

AU052105 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Laszlo Diosdi article: "The Trade Unions' Right To Object; the Veto in Practice"]

[Summary] The trade unions have extensive rights, ensured by law, in Hungary. One of them is the right to object, better known as the veto right. It is exercised primarily by the corporation of stewards, the highest-ranking organ of trade union representation at enterprises, but it can be transferred to lower organs. "It is a general principle that, normally, only elected organs can exercise the right to object, or that the organization secretary does so, with regard to issues specified by an elected organ." Stewards can initiate a veto, but conducting veto proceedings does not fall under their competence.

"Enterprise trade union organs can object to managers' decisions that infringe on statutory provisions pertaining to employment, including, of course--and above all--provisions concerning the rights and obligations of the working people." Moreover, "they can veto decisions of economic leaders that could have been made only jointly or in agreement with the trade unions, and decisions that have been made contrary to agreement." On an enterprise level, the veto can be applied when collective contracts, agreements pertaining to living and working conditions or labor safety provisions are violated.

"The veto right is interpreted broadly in cases where decisions are contrary to the norms of socialist morals and treatment, or harm the working people's interests. This applies mainly to cases in which managers' personal decisions concerning living and working conditions spoil the productive zeal of the working people, infringe on socialist humanitarianism and disturb the sound atmosphere of the plant or unit."

It is an accepted and logical requirement that "agreement on objections should be reached primarily at the worksite, and proceedings should be carried further only when the prospect of coming to terms no longer exists." It is worth noting this, because it often happens that enterprise trade union organs take issues that could be resolved locally immmediately to a higher organ.

"It is an essential element of applying the veto right that communists working in the trade union should consult the party organization operating on an identical level and request its opinion before an objection (veto) is registered. However, the trade union corporation makes its decision independently, of its own free will, about applying its right to object."

There are specific rules for applying and exercising the veto right. "The enterprise trade union organ availing itself of this right forwards its objections in writing to the economic leader who has made the disposition at issue. It notifies the next higher trade union organ of this and, in individual cases, the working people concerned. The matter at issue must be submitted to the competent organs for their decision if the economic leader concerned disagrees with the veto."

Of course, laws and regulations are binding not only on economic leaders but on the trade unions as well. "It is a fundamental requirement that, in exercising the veto right, every organ should proceed on the basis of the law. Therefore, the trade unions must also pay great attention that the objections submitted should be in conformity with legal stipulations and their spirit." That calls for familiarity with the law, as well as the interests involved. It emerges from actual cases that there is still enough to clarify with regard to interpreting and applying the right to object.

Experience also shows that there are relatively few instances of trade union vetoes. "The main reason for that is the fact--and it is indicative of the increased prestige of the trade unions--that, in the overwhelming majority of cases, even holding out the prospect of an objection (veto) suffices to change measures that infringe on the interests of the working people. Still, inherent in this is also the mentality of 'let us not aggravate the situation further with the local management' or 'let us not wash our dirty linen in public.'"

The art of protecting the interests of the working people lies in the ability to forestall labor and social conflicts and prevent enterprise managments from incorrect steps. Unfortunately, as yet, not every trade union functionary and elected organ is capable of practising this art."

BRIEFS

U.S. SENATOR'S VISIT--Senator Alan Cranston, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has paid a short visit to Budapest. He conferred with Mr Janos Nagy, the Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]

ENVOY TO BRAZIL--Brasilia, 16 Jul (MTI)--Sandor Varga, Hungarian ambassador to the Republic of Brazil, has presented his credentials to President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 17 Jul 81 LD]

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS FIRST ANTICRISIS STAFF MEETING

LD051724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski the first session of the operational anticrisis staff took place today.

The most urgent tasks for the next few weeks were defined. These include, above all, supplying the population with staple food products and items of personal hygiene, guaranteeing basic conditions for the functioning of the economy in the autumn-winter period, and securing supplies of heat and electric power for the population.

Also discussed were proposals concerning the struggle against phenomena of the disorganization of production, transportation and the market.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS RESUMED IN WARSAW

LD061104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity with Lech Walesa are being continued in Warsaw today. Both sides are being accompanied by experts and advisers. Before the talks began Lech Walesa told our correspondent [word indistinct] Zielenski the following:

[Begin recording] [Question] We now have the second part of the adjourned talks. In your view what are the chances...

[Answer] [Walesa interrupting] I think this part should be more fruitful.

[Question] So what are we to understand by this?

[Answer] (?Let us submit) concrete proposals: We wish to have concrete answers to concrete matters. If we do not have them then we shall be dissatisfied and we shall have to make more resolute statements.

[Question] A seven-point program of the most important issues which must be fulfilled by the government right now has been put forward. I am thinking of the program in connection with Solidarity.

[Answer] As regards this we do not have another choice, either, only [words indistinct] points.

[Question] How can they be implemented? Which of these seven points is the most important?

[Answer] They are all important. Of course, television and radio are a very importnat matter. What [word indistinct] with television and radio if we are hungry or if we do not have anything to eat at all? Thus, everything is necessary. Each one of these point contains so much that only [words indistinct].

[Question] Do you think that today one ought to be an optimist despite everything?

[Answer] In such weather if I did not believe this then I would prefer to be in [word indistinct]. However, I believe, I hope, that all this will be successfully completed and this is why I do not regret the hours spent inside a building in such fine weather.

[Question] Thank you. [end recording]

DISCUSSION ON WARSAW DEMONSTRATION REPORTED

Government Spokesman Comments

LD051937 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Commentary by "the government press spokesman"--read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the plan worked out by Mazowsze region's NSZZ Solidarity on the morning of 5 August, a number of Warsaw factories particpated in a warning strike. The reason for the strike is generally known. In this way NSZZ Solidarity decided to protest against the August cut in the meat ration and the deteriorating supplies of food to the population.

Warsaw is not the only place where NSZZ Solidarity is organizing protest action against Poland's current food situation. Individual cells of the union in various localities are organizing street demonstrations, rallies, strikes; are passing resolutions and so forth. One can therefore say that at the union's initiative an atmosphere of disquiet is being created, giving rise to fear and uncertainty. Many people's nerves cannot stand this atmosphere and they are looking into the future with alarm.

The question arises: Is this the kind of atmosphere Poland needs today? The protest actions organized by NSZZ Solidarity have again drawn the attention of practically the entire world to Poland. As a rule this interest is negative. Even the press which is unfriendly or hostile to socialism defines us as a reckless, irresponsible people, who want to live at others' expense. Get down to work: that is the call running through the world's press. Once cannot listen to such admonitions indifferently, without a sense of shame. They strike at our national pride and patriotism. The growing antipathy to Poles in Europe and the world is a fact. It is not prompted by concern for our supplies, but by the fear that a further worsening of the political and economic situation in Poland may threaten peace in Europe. Poland is too large a country for its internal development to be a matter of indifference, either to the West or the East.

The protest actions cannot contribute either to increasing production of food and other basic necessities or to increasing the operational efficiency of procurement points, retail warehouses, food deliveries, and service in the shops. They cause even greater chaos for the very reason that they take people away from their work, and knock their everyday life out of its rhythm. Is that what the organizers of this action are getting at? It is obvious that the authorities do not intend to cast off responsibility for the everyday operation of the state, but it is also understandable that the final results of the work of the entire state administration also depend on the citizens, on their personal activeness in relation to work, and on their attitude toward the existing evil. It is the simplest thing to go out into the streets to strike. But is this to be the basis of the contribution of those who participate in the strikes and demonstrations to getting the country out of the crisis? It is to be hoped that the majority of the citizens of our country will not follow demagogic appeals and slogans, but rather the voice of commonsense: that their actions will be prompted by patriotism and genuine concern for the fate of their nearest and dearest and the entire homeland.

Mazowsze Solidarity on Results

LD052243 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] This afternoon the Mazowsze region Solidarity held a news conference in Warsaw. [passage indistinct] I am absolutely sure that the aims of such an action were exceeded. The point was not that vehicles should drive past the Central Committee building. This had a certain symbolic importance, but these people knew what was going on in Warsaw. In this respect, we did not have to drive up [words indistinct] right under their windows.

A 1-hour protest (?turned into) a 50-hour protest, into a protest which all of Poland got to know about, and not just Poland. Not only did Poland get some small doses of information about this protest but there was also the opportunity to watch the protest over a period of many hours. Thus, I think that the aims of the protest were fulfilled.

Here I must give credit to the authorities [words indistinct]. Quite simply, it is not the case that the National Commission has a whole schedule of protest actions [words indistinct] which are becoming more intensive. There is no such plan. Quite simply, I think that the appearance of such a plan--or the creation of such a plan--will depend on the reaction of the authorities to various protest acts which take place throughout the country.

Walesa, Others Discuss Portest

AU051440 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Leszek Bedkowski report: "Lech Walesa Participates in a Press Conference in Mazowsze]

[Text] When the talks in the Council of Minister's office had been completed--but no decisions was adopted on the protest action in the steets of the capital--a press conference was held in the headquarters of the Mazowsze region Solidarity board. The conference was attended by Lech Walesa, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Tadeusz Matuszyk, Mazowsze Presidium member. They answered questions concerning the progress made in the talks with the government and prospects for alleviating the situation in the Warsaw city center.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz: Let us clarify the misunderstanding concerning the talks with the government. We received an invitation to attend them by Telex on Friday afternoon. Andrzej Gwiazda, the only Presidium member of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] present in Gdansk, answered that, for technical reasons, the meeting on Monday might not materialize. We did not know the government's initial position and had no time to discuss our own position. However, we managed to inform Presidium members of KKP, and late on Sunday, already in Warsaw, we met at a session in which Jan Kulaj from Rural Solidarity participated. We resolved to hold the talks and to present our proposals concerning the food rationing system, the price increase, the economic reform, and, above all, workers' self-governing bodies and some legislative bills. Thus the meeting was held but without farmers, because they were not invited. The government presented its view on the situation....

Lech Walesa: No attitude was assumed on our proposals, which were frequently very specific, and in view of that we suspended the talks, having agreed to meet again on Thursday at 1100. The government side requested an adjournment of three days....

Janusz Onyszkiewicz: Reports from the city undoubtedly affected the course of the talks. We had the feeling that, while we were talking things were happening over there which could change everything....

Lech Walesa: That situation contributed toward the talks being suspended.

[Bedkowski] The questions that followed directly concerned the events taking place in the streets of Warsaw. There was a question about the possibility of a confrontation.

Lech Walesa: We do not want any confrontation, but we do not have much room for maneuver.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz: The protests result from the pressure from below. We want to give an orientation to the protest to take it into an organizational framework. One could ask if by any chance it is not society that is aspiring even if unconsciously, to a confrontation--but the KKP must not be suspected of that.

[Question] Is the union in control of the action?

Lech Walesa: We are in control of the situation and will continue to control it for a long time.

[Question] Is there any chance to cancel the action?

Lech Walesa: You know me as a firemen going around extinguishing the fires. But what matters here are not vindications or demands for wage increases; it is a protest, and this time I would not retreat. But we adopt decisions democratically.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz: In the evening, the presidiums of the KKP and of the Mazowsze region will meet.

Lech Walesa: We must find solutions acceptable to both sides; otherwise only one side will remain.

[Bedkowski] A dozen or so questions were concerned with the course of the protest action and the reasons for stopping it. Tadeusz Matuszyk, who made preparations for the action and who guided it, answered.

He said that the route, along which the trucks of the MZK [Municipal Transportation Works], the state airlines, the municipal taxi enterprise and the muncipal clearning enterprise were supposed to move from the point of forming the column to the point of its dispersal, was presented by him at the city command of the Citizens' Militia on Saturday at 1100. He spoke to Major Wieczorkiewicz. He was also given a telephone number to contact which he dialed on Monday at 0830. He was told that the Citizens' Militia proposed to change the route from Marszalkowska Street straight to Aleje Jeruzalimskie, without turning left. Along with Seweryn Jaworski, Mazowsze deputy chairman, he called Vice Major Szymborski and then the chief of the city command of the Citizens' Militia. They offered a compromise: to move the column along Aleje Jeruzalimskie to the Paniatowski Bridge (omitting Aleje Ujazdowskie and Belwederska Street), or along Krucza and Piekna Streets to Czerniakowska Street. That correction was turned down, and it resulted in an impasse.

Asked about possible solutions to the situation, he said: "We do not present any additional demands. The only thing we want is that the trucks move along Aleje Jeruzalimskie. If our route had not been blocked, the protest would have vanished after 1200 without a trace. We appeal to people not to gather. There was an incident--somebody threw something. We have appointed orderlies to protect the militiamen who, by the way, have been behaving very calmly."

PZPR, ZSL, SD Commission

LD052112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting took place today of the Commission for Cooperation among the PZPR, ZSL, and SD of the capital voivodship of Warsaw. It was devoted to examining the sociopolitical situation of the region. It was stated that the falling standard of living of working people and the profound shortage of consumer goods on the market are the direct cause of tensions, whose effect is the growing irritation and tiredness of society. It was recognized as essential for the government and the capital's administrative authorities to take firmer action aimed at rapidly improving market supplies. It was proposed that the government consider the utility of eliminating free trading in rationed foodstuffs. At present, about 30 percent of these articles are sold by intermediaries in free market turnover, at considerably increased prices. There is an urgent need to decide on a system for procuring and handling agricultural produce, particularly fruit and vegetables. There are distrubing signs that some procurement points of the horticultural cooperative movement are not making full use of the produce supplied by farmers.

The Commission for Cooperation, as was stressed at today's meeting, supports the campaigns directed against speculators. Their effectiveness depends on active participation by all social forces, including trade union organizations and social control bodies.

SOLIDARITY CONTINUES NATIONWIDE PROTESTS, ALERTS

5 August Food Protests

LD052138 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (PAP)--Tension held on in several regions of Poland today as Solidarity members protested against food shortages and the mode of food distribution. In Warsaw and the entire region around the capital workers downed tools for 2 hours at 10:00 this morning in warning strike proclaimed by Solidarity's Mazowsze chapter.

The stoppage did not affect health and educational centres, trade outlets and services. Also the city public transportation network operated as usual.

The crew of Warsaw's Rosa Luxemburg bulb plant did not join in the strike since both the factory Solidarity and Branch Trade Union organizations decided to manifest their protest in some other form. Worker guards were posted in protest around the Ursus tractor factory near (?Warsaw). The production ran smoothly to turn out more tractors for farmers.

At noon, as the regional warning strike (?ended), the column of buses, trams and heavy-duty trucks which had been jamming the main intersection in the capital for 50 hours moved on, with their horns blaring, along the Marszalkowska Street--Warsaw's chief north-south (?avenue).

Work stoppage also occurred today in several other Polish towns and cities. Two-hour strikes were held in the provinces of Biala Podlaska, Skierniewice, and Ostroleka. In the southeastern city of Bialystok, the local Solidarity arranged a protest ride-past in front of the headquarters of the city authorities. In Zielona Gora, west of the capital, factory sirens hailed at noon and cars passed the streets with (?horns) on.

At a rally held today in the WSK-PZL aircraft equipment factory in Swidnik workers voiced their concern over the current socio-economic situation in the country, expressing their support for the warning strike organized by Solidarity's Mazowsze branch.

Party organizations and crews of many factories today issued statements presenting their approach to the aggravating political situation in the country. At a plenary meeting in the Ursus tractor plant, the factory PUWP committee adopted a resolution voicing the belief that the successive government-Solidarity meeting would help liquidate the existing hot-beds of tension in (?Poland).

Party activists of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port of complex today adopted a resolution, stating that the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress resolution should be consistently realized in the dialogue between the society and the authorities. The resolution underlined that the line of agreement (?had public) approval. "Yet, there are forces which want to effect a change of the socio-political system in Poland (KOR and counter-revolutionary forces within Solidarity), and the dialogue with these forces is unacceptable," stated the resolution. "We are waiting for decisions of the central, political and government authorities which should take the form of definite actions."

In the Lublin delivery van factory, party members, Solidarity and branch unionists issued an appeal to the central authorities and Solidarity's National Consultative Commission calling on both to immediately resume constructive talks to stabilize the social and economic life in the country. "Only wise actions by both sides can enable us to quickly and effectively come out of the crisis," said the appeal.

Zielona Gora Report

LD051715 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Factory sirens were heard at noon today in Zielona, Gora and other places in the voivodship. National flags appeared in some buildings, work enterprises and institutions, and some drivers stopped their vehicles for a short time.

[Words indistinct] of the regional board and the chairman of the work boards of NSZZ Solidarity, as a token protest against the present situation with respect to food supplies, and against the reduction of meat rations.

Solidarity also demands the speedy introduction of economic reform and the bills on workers' self-government and on trade unions. The present drafts submitted to the Sejm do not correspond--according to the paper--to the community's expectations.

Lublin Brief Warning Strike

LD051654 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] At noon today the sound of factory sirens announced to the inhabitants of Lublin the beginning of a 15-minute warning strike in support of the action by the Mazowsze region Solidarity.

Punctually at 1200 [1000 GMT] work was interrupted by the workforces of the Lublin truck factory, the Lobgal knitwear factory and the Krasnik ball bearing factory.

Urban transportation in Lublin was also at a standstill for 15 minutes. From today until further notice a strike alert has been announced in all work enterprises in the Lublin region. A work stoppage like today's was announced in the whole region for the 10 August.

Piotrkow Members' Views

LD051720 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The state of tension in the country is not lessening. Only the geography and forms of protest are [word indistinct]. This morning the Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Sieradz, in solidarity with the protest action of the Mazowsze region union, announced a strike alert beginning at 1000 in the Sieradz region. The Sieradz Solidarity is waiting for the stand of the state authorities on the seven-point package of demands of the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. Further plans regarding the forms of strike action in the voivodship are dependent on the outcome of the talks scheduled for Thursday between the KKP and the government commission.

The Piotrkow region is also protesting. The regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow was visited by Zofia Dziwisz.

[Begin recording] [Dziwisz] Mieczyslaw Lach, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity of the Piotrkow region, [Grzegorz Uniszewski), member of the Presidium [words indistinct]. A state of strike alert is in force at present in the Piotrkow region; a timetable for further protest actions was announced up to 13 August. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified Solidarity representative] Protest actions (?by the people of Lodz) expressed in forms of protest like street marches simply have not found reflection here [words indistinct]. After consulting with the workforces, we took the form of protest which we [words indistinct], that is the statutory form. We are aiming at cooperation with other Solidarity regions; it should not happen that Lodz goes on strike and Piotrkow is getting ready, and then we go on strike and (?another voivodship still intends to).

[Second unidentified Solidarity representative] [Passage indistinct] for these protest actions not to happen in future. (?We will be meeting) on the 11th in Lodz--the members of the presidiums of regional main boards in Lodz, Piotrkow, Plock, Sierady--to consult on these matters and, with a joint stand, [words indistinct], to improve the situation.

[Dziwisz] Are you in a position to do anything [words indistinct] for the administration to operate more effectively?

[Second unidentified Solidarity representative] [Words indistinct] and tying people's hands, specifically economic and trade units. If it were possible, further, to accept some bases for a way out which would permit even the protest action to be called off, then we could move towards improving the market situation.

[Dziwisz] Without making an assessment of the protest action, we express surprise that, up to now, the issue of supplies and especially forecasts about their possible improvement has not been mentioned by Rural Solidarity. It is generally known that procurement is decreasing, although the production of livestock for slaughter is not. We are also getting reports that, despite the harvest running efficiently, farmers up to now were fairly reluctant, or even dragging their feet, over delivering grain to procurement points. It is hard for us to state categorically and accuse the farmers of acting on purpose to the detriment of the economy; but, after all, we came across a fairly similar phenomenon last year. Farmers, counting on high profits, did not sell their potatoes to the state in the autumn, despite the fact that there were potatoes. The only problem is [word indistinct]. We hope, however, that before Rural Solidarity begins to organize its own protest action, it will responsibly and thoroughly take up this issue. [end recording]

Wielkopolska Board's Resolution

LD051644 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Today the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Wielkopolska held a session in connection with the tense situation in Poland. A resolution was adopted, the contents of which are passed on by Franciszek Kuzma, member of the board, a worker at the Poznan rolling bearing factory.

At the meeting of the board today, the following resolution was adopted:

The board of the Wielkopolska region fully supports and joins in the wave of protests throughout the country under the slogans: We demand an improvement of the food situation in Poland as a whole and in the region. We demand a better supply of industrial articles of primary necessity to the country as a whole and to the region. We demand a rapid ratification of the social draft on self-government [passage indistinct] the (?granting) of the appropriate plenipotentiary powers to social commissions for the control of the supply of foodstuffs.

2. The immediate appointment of a government plenipotentiary office for matters of food aid; 3. The restoration of meat rations previously determined upon; 4. The restoration of the original draft bill on trade unions prepared by the team of the Council of State; 5. The halting of the campaign against workers' self-governments; 6. Making any kind of action regarding price-reform dependent on acceptance by the public; 7. Access to the mass media for Solidarity.

In support of our demands, the regional board announces strike readiness from 1200 today to 1200 on Friday 7 August, to be ended by halting movement on the streets for 5 minutes throughout the region and by switching on sirens in work enterprises. We appeal to all drivers to halt their vehicles for 5 minutes and to sound their horns. We consider that pedestrians ought to join in this action in the name of manifesting the solidarity of society. Friday's action exempts vehicles which are indispensable: that is, ambulances and the fire brigade. The regional board remains ready to make decisions appropriate to the development of the situation in Poland and in the region.

[Signed] The board of the Wielkopolska region of NSZZ Solidarity.

Aims Questioned

LD051756 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] At 1000 today the sound of factory sirens spread throughout Bydgoszcz. The sound of sirens is used, in accordance with yesterday's resolution of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, as a form of protest against the government decisions regarding food supply. In the event of the conflict not being resolved by 6 August, in accordance with the position of the union--the resolution states--the board will undertake a harsher form of protest, including strikes.

For me (?the notion) of conflict is imprecise. What are the matters this conflict relates to? Is it just the question of food? The government states openly that there is no meat, and importing does not meet demands. Solidarity activists also know that the storehouses are empty. Does Solidarity understand the notion of a solution to the conflict to mean forcing through the position of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] with regard to matters of workers' self-government, the bill on trade unions, and with regard to access to the mass media, in talks with the government? I think the government is well aware of the supply difficulties on the market, and that that is why it issued an invitation to talk with (?members) of Solidarity. However, it is difficult to carry out objective talks in an atmosphere of pressure.

I consider that it is simplest to negate all the actions of the authorities and to bring people out on the streets. But the question is raised: What next? Often a crowd does not control its emotions. Taxi drivers protesting in Warsaw pushed militiamen out of the way by force and drove off in the direction of the PZPR Central Committee. What will happen if the situation is repeated and the militiamen also lose control of their nerves? Standing in lines one hears various conversations. People in lines are clearly exasperated by the lack of goods, but they are also organized by the defective trade organization.

Krakow Protest Threatened

AU051645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 81 p 2

["MA" report: "Protest Action in Krakow Announced"]

[Text] The Malopolska Solidarity Presidium adopted a resolution on a protest action in connection with the decision to reduce food rations. A hunger march, which has been set for Krakow on 7 August, will be supported not only by women as in Lodz, but also by workforces. Representatives of the Malopolska Solidarity Presidium said that the protest action was a result of the pressure exerted by Solidarity members in factories and that agreement to it was given in order to avoid uncontrolled explosions of protest.

In its talks with Krakow authorities, local Solidarity also questioned the regional rationing system concerning alcohol, coffee and candies.

The system was supposed to be introduced this month. Following the talks, the authorities changed the original regulations that provided for barter sales of alcohol or coffee and candies. [as published]

Katowice Strike Alert

LD060700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Summary from poor reception] Katowice Solidarity has proclaimed a full strike alert as of 1200 today. The decision was made at a meeting yesterday. Its resolution states that delegates from the Silesian-Dabrowski basin support the decision of the regional main board, backing up the protest action of Mazowsze region. Katowice Solidarity's regional main board proclaimed strike readiness yesterday and a full strike readiness today. A strike is planned tomorrow from [words indistinct] throughout the whole region.

Opole Strike Readiness

LD061040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Opole]

[Text] Beginning at 1200 in the Opole region a state of strike readiness is in progress, declared by the Presidium of the Opole Silesia regional board of NSZZ Solidarity.

As I read in the justification for the decision, it has been undertaken after familiarization with the situation in the country and the region, in particular after listening to many opinions of the works' union organizations, which categorically do not agree to a reduction of food rations.

The forms of the readiness include the hoisting of national flags, wearing white and red armbands and ribbons by members of the works commissions, and designating 24-hour duty shifts for Solidarity members in the large industrial works.

The regional board at the same time appeals that, for the time being, strikes should not be proclaimed and work not interrupted and also that all protest actions should be conducted exclusively at the place of work.

Piast Miners Strike Readiness

LD051847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the reports in the mass media on the proposed change in the work organization system in the Piast coal mine, members of the extended plenum of NSZZ Solidarity in that mine have protested and announced their readiness to strike. As was explained to a journalist from the Katowice branch of PAP, the idea of the change in the work organization system does not come from the mine's workforce, as was stated in press and radio reports. They were not consulted on the issue, and they agreed with the members of the union. Many miners did not know what the assumptions of the proposed system were.

After an initial discussion, today's extended plenum of the Factory Founding Committee (ZKZ) of NSZZ Solidarity rejected the proposed program of work organization, taking the stand of retaining all free Saturdays for miners in accordance with the Jastrzebie agreement. A corresponding decision on the issue is to be made by the Solidarity work conference tomorrow.

PRESS REACTION TO SOLIDARITY PROTEST ACTION

LD051511 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (PAP)--Warsaw papers today carry further comments on Solidarity's protest action.

"What is going on in Poland now may have dangerous consequences", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "The best illustration is the stalemate in Warsaw city centre."

"Or perhaps this is not the goal that the organizers of demonstrations in Warsaw, and earlier in Lodz, Kutno, Piotrkow and other cities had in mind. Perhaps the point is not an improvement of supplies, but confrontation with authorities. Such a need may only be felt by people who are merely deceived into thinking that they are politicians.

"Let us note that next to banners demanding better supplies, other demands appear in marches and demonstrations which surely go beyond the intentions of Lodz textile workers, Warsaw metallurgists or construction workers, and all of them under the slogan: 'Only Solidarity guarantees renewal.' But those are purely political ambitions which objectively hurt the line of agreements.

"Alongside that, a propaganda campaign in the form of roughly-worded leaflets, posters, broadcasts, etc. is under way in many regions of the country. Demands are put forth, unfeasible deadlines are fixed under the threat of various protest actions."

"I do not bear a grudge to masses of solidarity members. I believe in their honesty and that they are motivated by justified impatience. But one cannot fail to notice behind their backs those who for their own political ambitions want to play a most dangerous game," TRYBUNA LUDU commentator wrote.

"This is another confrontation from which it will be even more difficult to find a way out. Now we can only find a way out in common sense and good-will", TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

"The fight against the mounting problems would be easier if the authorities and Solidarity collaborated. Unfortunately they are not. The pressure exerted by Solidarity and other trade unions on the authorities may obviously have a positive influence, but on condition actual changes are considered, authorities are stimulated and not paralysed in their works", ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"We must be wise, aware of the reality. We must curb our emotions and take facts into account. One of those facts is the existence of Solidarity as a great force which may play an immense role in a true renewal of life in Poland. Our reality comprises the existence of the PUWP and people's power. Whoever would like to undermine this fact in any way, purposefully or inadvertently steer towards changes of alignments in Poland and Europe is guilty of either great political naivete or extreme ill-will."

"There is no logical, sensible alternative to the road of agreement between those two forces--people's power and Solidarity. Any action enfeebling this agreement removes the chance for normalization of life in our country", the paper said.

"If many countrymen feel an irresistible need to publicly express their protest, evidently to no avail as it is, against too low meat rations, we must demand from the organizers that the forms of this protest are possibly harmless to the society, that they do not expose us to extra losses, that they do not pose the threat of tragic consequences, the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"Who will warrant that no one will throw a spark, a false, thoughtless or downright murderous slogan on this gunpower of swinging emotions? There is an abundance of myopic fools, blind fanatics or simply enemies. Their consequences may be incalculable", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

The United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY wrote that "according to the statement of Solidarity press spokesman, the union puts forth a whole bunch of demands, not only related to food, but the economic reform, the method of changing retail prices, the issue of worker self-government, the law on the enterprise, etc. It has to be repeated: The justified discontent of the society is used to serve other ends. Some of them have already been disclosed. Whether this is all remains to be seen. It may be inferred from the statements of some Solidarity leaders that issues of greater weight are involved.

"Mounting social tension must give rise to apprehension. More than that, it poses the threat of aggravated hardships and chaos in the country. Whose interests does that serve?" DZIENNIK LUDOWY asked.

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE said that "in our opinion elements allowing moderate optimism may be found both in the statements of the vice-premier (Rakowski) and in the documents and views of Solidarity representatives already discussed by the press. Especially so when one considers also the proposal submitted at the latest Sejm meeting by the extraordinary commission for control of the implementation of social agreements, the proposal for the government and trade unions to work out a general agreement containing the most important elements of the social contracts signed to date. Also the National Consultative Commission is inclined to re-negotiate the agreements."

"What matters is the search for constructive solutions", SLOWO POWSZECHNE observed.

GLOS PRACY COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION PLURALISM

LD051535 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (PAP)--"When speaking today about all the trade unions in our country, one has to take account of their variety and diversity, must be aware of the pluralism in Polish unionist movement that appeared after August 1980," trade union daily GLOS PRACY wrote. "Despite their diversity, all the newly founded unions function in accordance with the Polish Constitution and recognize the leading role of the party in the ruling of the state." The daily went on:

"Last months' practice shows that the specific unions differ in the attitude or evaluation of certain issues but all the unions have accepted and accept the defence of the working people's interests as their main task. Today, in the dramatic situation of the country this means defending the interests of the nation, defending the existence of the state.

"When emphasizing the undoubtful function of the trade unions which is a consistent defending of the workers' interests and rights one cannot disregard the consequences this has in our conditions. In the conditions of a socialist state, trade union organizations cannot confine their functions to a mere exercising of control, issuing of postulates and defending the working people's interests. They must also show interest in how much has been produced and how much there is to be distributed. They should also care that as much as possible is produced. Yet the right to co-decide also means sharing responsibility in an enterprise. And no one can free the unions of this now so heavy responsibility," GLOS PRACY said.

"Since all the trade unions recognize the leading role of the PUWP, they should also accept the party's programme for its own. Now it is a programme of saving the nation, the country," the daily stressed." Regardless of the differences between the unions, they must all draw one basic conclusion from the fact the country is in need. And this fundamental conclusion is," GLOC PRACY stated, "that it is necessary for all unions to co-operate in the joint aim of saving our common home--Poland.

"The 9th PUWP Congress confirmed the pluralism of trade unions to be a permanent element of social life in our country. The party declared once again its good will and an open, partner-like attitude towards the entire union movement. The PUWP wants to regard all trade unions on an equal basis as its allies in the process of the socialist renewal," GLOS PRACY concluded.

MILEWSKI ARTICLE ON NEW LABOR PARTY CRITICIZED

AU051755 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 81 p 3

[A. Pawlowska commentary: "The Lecturer Proposes"]

[Text] A scandalized reader from Wladyslawowo has sent us the Information Bulletin of the port workers, Issue 191, published by the Solidarity factory commission of the Gdynia port administration. Half of the issue is taken up by an article by Lecturer Jerzy Milewski entitled: "The Working People's Political Representation--An Outline of Feasible Aims, Form and Program." The article is exactly a vision of a political party emanating from Solidarity.

From the assumption that Solidarity "should intensely seek to become only a trade union (operating with the valid statute)," Lecturer Milewski draws the conclusion that it is necessary to "set up within the union's structure the specialized working teams that are responsible for economic affairs and parliamentary activities and that will produce independent workers' self-government groups and the working people's political party." The program is clear and not without ambition, and the party has already been christened the Polish Labor Party (PPR).

Lecturer Milewski also provides extensive instructions concerning the individual stages of the road to the final target. The initial activities, he says, should not openly collide with the statute and should be carried out behind the shield of the "subcommittee for parliamentary activities for the nonparty members of Solidarity factory organizations." As for ultimate aims, "compulsory membership in Solidarity" is the condition for membership in the Polish Labor Party."

According to Lecturer Milewski, the Polish Labor Party would profess socialism conceived as "social ownership of production means and cultural assets." There are many parties in our country that are for socialism, but there is "room for at least one more," Why? The lecturer in question sees the Polish political scene as follows: The PZPR "is the party in power and almost all higher and highest state functionaries, almost all military and militia commanders, almost all judges and prosecutors and almost all the richest (?) people in Poland belong to it." "The ZSL is a rural party and the Democratic party is a small party--an intelligentsia--artisan party. The confederation of an Independent Poland is a small, not legalized, party with a national image. The remaining groups such as KIK [Club of Catholic Intellectuals], the Social Self-defense Committee KOR, the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights (ROPCIO), the Society for Academic Studies (TIN), Experience and Future Group (DIP), the Young Poland Movement (RMP) and others are not political in nature." "In view of that, where is there a party for the common working people in towns and villages that would counter the periodic crises and the distortions wrought on the socialist system by the people in power?" the lecturer asks.

As you can see, there is the concept of a party for those members of Solidarity who are not rich and who have low posts.

But what about those Solidarity members who by pure accident are rich by origin? Nothing is said about that. The aim of the party in question is to defend socialism against the government, which is actually socialist. It should therefore be assumed that the party in question would programmatically be an opposition party, which is logical because all political parties, from time immemorial, have always aimed at winning power for themselves. Well, the cat is out of the bag.

All this would amuse us if it were not dangerous, especially since Lecturer Milewski is not a lone Don Qixote.

We have at least two questions for the competent Solidarity people to answer: Who is it that pursues such activities and by what right, using Solidarity as a shield? And the Solidarity leadership has often declared that it has no ambitions to become a political party and even less to take over power. This leadership also regards all such insinuations as offensive and unfriendly to the union. The other question: What is the attitude of the regional board in Gdansk toward Jerzy Milewski's article, against the background of the numerous declarations made by the Solidarity leadership that the trade union authorities are in absolute (and independent) control of the union's bulletins?

FOOD SPECULATORS BEING SOUGHT, PROSECUTED

LD052058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In many regions of the country, Citizens' Militia officials, soldiers from the Army security service and the State Trading Inspectorate controllers are carrying out intensified antispeculation checks. The checks are concentrated on bazaars, markets, warehouses and storage depots. Speculators' goods which are questioned are put on shop shelves. The speculators appear before a collegiate court for misdemeanors and, in more serious cases, the prosecutor's office. With the lack of an appropriate law, all the possibilities are being used for combatting speculation under the legal regulations in force. Among other things, through a decision of the mayor of Krakow, an accelerated procedure has been carried out in cases concerning the hiding of goods, the conscious removal of prices, quality marks or freshness dates, and asking higher prices.

Black Market Crackdown

LD060842 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] We have received information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs that last Monday and Tuesday an anti-black market action was carried out all over Poland in 28 voivodships. It was participated in by about 4,000 persons, including 2,500 functionaries of the militia, 600 soldiers of the Polish Army, 250 inspectors of the State Trade Inspectorate [as heard] and the State Price Commission and 500 representatives of various public organizations. More than 90 cases were sent to the courts. Fines were imposed in the sum of Z115,000. I [presumably announcer] repeat, this happened only on Monday and Tuesday. The objects of the black market were mostly food products, both home produced and imported.

Gdansk Anticrisis Group Tasks

LD051440 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdnia, 5 Aug (PAP)--At the first session of the anticrisis group set up by the Gdansk voivoda, the most urgent tasks in the struggle against speculation were established.

They include the introduction of accelerated proceedings for speculators in the misdemeanor courts, the maximum tightening of penal sanctions against them, the initiation of a register of persons engaged in speculation, against whom an increased taxation level will be introduced, the stepping up of the intensity of inspections, the broader involvement of trade union representatives in the struggle against speculation, and the rigorous application of sanctions against employees in commerce who participate in speculation.

HARVEST LOSSES DUE TO SPECULATION; STORM REPORTED

Lodz Harvest Report

LD050950 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Eighty-five percent of areas under rye have been cut in Lodz City Voivodship. The harvesting of all (?fall) crops has reached the halfway mark. Yields are regarded as good, but one is concerned about the minimal purchasing of grain. In the last few days, only 60 tons of new grain have been delivered to the stores of the seed center. It is a very small part of this year's yields on the socialized farms. Private farmers, too, bring their grain in and are not in a hurry to deliver it. It has been noted that both private farmers and socialized enterprises deliver to the purchasing station only a small part of animals bred by them. Surplus, which is sometimes substantial, is purchased by the so-called cutters [rebacze] and private traders at inflated prices.

'Immense Losses' in Opole

LD052058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] On the morning of 3 August a wave of hailstorms and violent wind storm passed through the Opole region causing immense losses to agriculture. The disaster embraced the southern and southeastern parts of the voivodship. The greatest losses were to cereals, and range between 80 and 100 percent of the anticipated crops. In addition, 524 houses were damaged.

JARUZELSKI, BAKA ADDRESS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMITTEE

LD051342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In Warsaw today the Committee for Economic Reform is holding discussions.

Referring to the present aggravated social and political situation, committee Chairman Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that we msut concentrate attention on resolving problems which are by nature strategic, and offer the community the prospect of overcoming the economic crisis. Such a role he attributed to the Ninth PZPR Congress committee for matters of reform, which endorsed the determined will of the party to conduct systematic changes in the functioning of the national economy.

Committee secretary, Prof Wladyslaw Baka, next presented the timetable of work on the implementation of economic reform. He polemicized against those who reproach the government and the committee for dilatoriness in their work on the reform. The enormous amount of work which has been carried out--something to which the documents presented to the community attest--proves the contrary. This has taken considerably less time than it has in other countries confronted with a similar task. Theoretical actions are accompanied by tactical undertakings.

At today's session a draft bill concerning economic arbitration will be considered. Also, the effects of the implementation of the Council of Ministers resolution will be assessed, concerning the changes in the management system of state enterprises for this year.

Jaruzelski Speaks at Session

LD052118 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1820 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 12th session of the Committee for Economic Reform held in Warsaw in the office of the Council of Ministres on 5 August--recorded]

[Text] I propose that we begin our session. Esteemed comrades and lady comrades, esteemed ladies and gentlemen! For the second time now in the last several months, our committee session is taking place in conditions of a dangerously aggravated sociopolitical situation. At this very moment, as we are holding our session, various kinds of strikes and demonstrations are going on. Poland is losing further billions. To the extent to which our country and nation becomes poorer, to the same extent the overcoming of the crisis is delayed. In this situation I asked myself a question: In the face of such serious social tension, is there time, is it the time, for discussing problems of economic reform? Will that not testify to a loss of touch with life? To a flight from reality in the face of tensions and threats that are so menacing? After thinking over this matter, I do not think so. Antigovernment agitation, protest marches, warning strikes, blockades and other such things--all this arouses our alarm and concern, elicits emergency action, and forces the government to ponder on further measures. But that ought not, and must not, divert our attention or our activity from a consistent solution of strategic problems, from shaping the condition for a lasting victory over the crisis, from delineating optimistic perspectives for our society, which is tormented by the present situation. That is the sort of role we ascribe to economic reform. That is why I propose to the committee that, despite the unfavorable circumstances, it hold today's session, planned in advance, and implement the next point on the way to preparing and implementing the braod-based [kompleksowy] reconstruction of the system of functioning of our economy.

Today's committee session is being held after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which confirmed the party's determined will to conduct a comprehensive economic reform. Support for the idea of the reform found broad reflection in the course of the precongress campaign, and at the congress itself, both during the plenary discussion and in the problem groups.

A program was adopted, recognizing as a duty and historical obligation of the party the speedy implementation of the reform as a fundamental condition for bringing into effect the program for emerging from the crisis, and for creating bases for the social and economic development of Poland.

With true satisfaction I wish to report that the congress approved the document elaborated by our committee, under the title: The Directions of Economic Reform. The government directed this document to the Sejm. On behalf of the party leadership and the government I wish to express words of cordial gratitude to all members of the committee for this work, for its scale and intensity as was required by the preparation of this great charter [karta] of changes in the system of the functioning of our economy.

The directions of the economic reform rest on the fundamental principles of socialism, referring to concrete conditions and needs of the Polish community; they meet its aspirations. They rest on the following basic pillars: the increasing role and the socialization of planning on the scale of the entire national economy, as the best method for isolating the aims of development in accordance with the needs of the community; the ensuring of conditions for authentic workers' self-management; and the application of such methods and instruments for steering the economy which will ensure the conformity of the interests of the self-governing, independent and self-financing enterprise with the general interests of the community.

The economic reform being undertaken creates qualitatively new conditions for the participation of the community in solving matters of the country.

It constitutes an extremely significant factor in the development of socialist democracy in the work enterprise, in the region and on the scale of the whole state.

The directions of economic reform were worked out by the committee in a democratic procedure. Conditions were created enabling all social forces interested in [words indistinct] comprehensive project and sector solutions. All work was, and will be, carried out openly. The press is guaranteed full, unhindered participation in the committees' work. We have taken advantage of broad consultations with all those who wanted to help us. We turned for advice and opinions to social and political organizations; to the trade unions and professional organizations; to creative circles and youth organizations. We are currently entering the phase when our work and its end results are to be assessed by the supreme representative body: the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. I want to give the assurance that the government's intention is to guarantee all conditions for social participation in and supervision of the course of the reform. This will outstandingly enrich the concepts and concrete solutions; it will arouse society's interest in this weighty issue and lessen the risk of error in programming and implementing the changes in the operation of the economic system.

We have already entered the phase of implementing the reform. We have behind us no small number of practical undertakings. This is, however, only the beginning. The rhythm of work will be accelerated every day. From this point of view, today's deliberation by the committee will have a good deal of significance. In accordance with the agenda, we want to discuss the following questions: First, the draft schedule of activity, ensuring the introduction--beginning on 1 January 1982--of the economic reform in the basic sectors of the economy. This matter will be presented by the secretary of the committee, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Prof Wladyslaw Baka.

Baka Speech

LD060020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1829 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Speech by Wladyslaw Baka, minister and government plenipotentiary for economic reform, at the 12th session of the Committee for Economic Reform held in Warsaw on 5 August in the office of the Council of Ministers--recorded]

[Text] We have found ourselves at a completely new stage of implementing the program of economic reform; and today's meeting, I think, should be in the nature of both profound reflection and lively discussion on the further fate, the further course of activity aimed at introducing reform; and also, I do not conceal it, it should also have a certain enlightening aspect, showing how the committee works, what its intentions are, and how it wants to act at individual stages.

In my opinion, three issues need to be elucidated. The first, basic issue is how the committee got down to implementing the program of reform: Has it perceived all the elements of logical order; has it--and this is the second issue--correctly drawn up the schedule, the timetable of activity; and, finally, has it been sufficiently active in using social forces to support the preparation and implementation of the program of economic reform? This is all the more important today, because--as the committee's chairman, Premier Jaruzelski stressed--we have a considerable achievement behind us, namely the already approved basic document, the directions of the economic reform, approved politically and directed onto the, one may say, legislative road to the Sejm.

I will very briefly go back over the history of our work on the reform.

We becan not quite 9 months ago. Proposals and suggestions were accumulated; projects were accumulated; everything which could contribute to the construction of some sort of relatively joint picture of the initial profile of the economic reform.

We prepared the basic assumptions of the reform in January and we submitted it for very extensive discussion. The discussion was, as we know, not a matter of form: It was very profound, controversial, lively, comprehensive, but it must also be admitted that we did not discourage the presentation of negative assessments of our product, our assumptions.

On the contrary, we created the conditions for all viewpoints, for everyone to express his views, so that the next variant, the next document could be better, more perfect.

This, and only this idea, this purpose shined before us, when we created, when we submitted the assumptions for discussion. As a result of the work by the committee's groups, as a result of the great social consultation, there came into being directions of economic reform, directions of reform which today constitute a document like our country never possessed in its history, as far as the dimension of the program for transforming the social and economic system--the system of the functioning of the economy--is concerned.

Against this background I would like--although this is a rather solemn opening address [zagajenie]--to polemically refer to those views and assessments formulated here and there, which accuse our committee, but above all the government, of dilatoriness, of a lack of determination as far as the implementation and preparation of the economic reform is concerned.

We have politically endorsed directions of economic reform behind us. In other countries, I would like to say--and I know examples, such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia as well as others--the preparation of a comprehensive document, which would gain the political approval of the supreme forum, lasted as a rule for several years.

We settled the matter in the course of half a year, half a year of very concentrated, intensive work. Not only have we concentrated on the creation of the theoretical face of this reform; but actions were also undertaken aimed at the acceleration of the process, and (?of its) implementation. After earlier consultations, after prior elaboration, the drafts of two bills fundamental to the reform were directed to the Sejm: the bill on the enterprise and the bill on the workforce's self-government. In other words, as if omitting that phase [word indistinct] we shaped the premises for the creation of legislative bases. Actions were undertaken and [word indistinct] standard acts [akty normatywne] were undertaken, changing the structure of the central administration in the departmental-branch set-up. Finally, and here we even went more fully into detailed solutions, there were systematic solutions in small scale production, in state farms implemented in economic practice since 1 July.

This is the state today: I am not speaking of the many detailed studies which were already carried out or are in the final stage; I am not speaking about the many prepared normative acts, which seem to be finalized and are waiting in line before being sent along the normal road, via the Council of Ministers, to the Sejm. Against this background, I ask myself the question once again: Can the government, or can the committee be accused of dragging its feet in this sphere, in the sphere of reforming the economy? I think that this is a view which bypasses the truth. I would at the same time like to stress that the rate, the great rate of work on the reform would not be possible, if it were not for the active involvement and participation of those here in this room, and also of all members of the committee's teams. Although the size of the committee was at the beginning the object of great criticism, if it were not for the size and involvement of those large teams, we would not have the state of progress and involvement and preparation of the reform which we have today.

What we have done is a great achievement, but we are still facing considerably greater tasks. We have just entered, we have just dipped our feet, so to speak, in the sea of (?investigation). Only at this moment are we entering that most difficult phase, the phase on which it depends whether future generations praise or condemn our activity; whether our expectations that the reform will play a significant role in overcoming the crisis are (?destroyed) or not.

For this reason, in the logical order, we attach such great importance today to creating good legislative foundations for the operation of all elements which make up the reformed economy and good detailed organizational and system solutions, which will define the mechanisms, foundations and methods of operation of units, collectives and whole great complexes.

I would like to go on so as to give more specific details on the matter, to the next [word indistinct] namely to the schedule of reform. We are focusing our activity in this schedule on three groups, on three directions.

That is, as we call it, the preparation of the basic package of reforms. It is a question of the detailed set of bills, the set of all organizational directives and solutions. Finally, it is a question of preparing the setting for the reform. By setting, I mean the elimination as far as possible of everything that could prevent the implementation of the solutions and of the reform, as well as the incorporation of that which conditions the functioning of the economic mechanisms. By the preparation of the setting, I also mean changes in the system of the central institutions, as well as changes in the status and the preparation of enterprises for action under the new conditions. Finally, the third great direction toward the implementation of the reform is the preparation of the community and the leading cadres to work in the new conditions.

The fourth phase is, one might say, a long-term phase compared with the others. It is the phase of amending the things we implement.

Will the esteemed committee allow me to make my stance known in more detail now on certain issues connected with individual elements of the reform schedule?

Let us start with legislative activity, in other words with what awaits us in the second and third phases. Here one can distinguish, first, a necessary set of normative statutes regulating in a new manner the functioning of the supreme and central organs of state administration. Against this background I would like again to take issue with the train of thought being pursued in press discussion and in a few other places, which says that our government does not wish to reform, that our authorities do not wish to change from the top down, that they wish to retain the old structures and that this is (?flooring) the reform before it has had time to develop. The situation looks, one might say, completely different.

The resolve and political will of the government, of the leadership of the party, [words indistinct] is manifested, among other things, in the fact that the question of revamping the structure of the central level has been tackled more energetically than ever before. What has been achieved? What has been achieved--and I shall not go into detail--is the creation of new consolidated ministries responsible for various departments and industrial branches which group together organizational units that were previously fragmented and oriented toward the interests of particular industrial branches.

Of course, one can argue whether too many of these ministries have been set up. There are, let's say, four of them. Are there just the right number of ministries or are there too few? In any case, this is great progress compared to the time when there were 11 or 12. The most important thing at the moment is to guide the creation, the formation of the functions of those ministries in accordance with the principles of activity of enterprises; in accordance with the self-government of workforces, in order to accomplish that which the ninth extraordinary congress forcefully drew attention to: a far-reaching debureaucratization or unbureaucratization of the work of the central bodies. This must be expressed not only in a change in the departmental structure, but also in the radical cutback in the number of employees of central administrative cells.

We have completed the first stage; we are facing the second stage.

The second stage will consist of putting in order the work of functional ministries; solving the issue of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection; solving the problem of technical progress; solving the problems linked with the building construction; and finally, resolving this entire question of the operation of central bodies with a law on the Council of Ministers: a document which we have never had in our country, which will precisely define the powers and competence and will clearly and lucidly define the methods of operation of the central government economic management itself.

The most important matter is that of the base. All the reform in the superstructure, in the ministries, will, of course, only be a technocratic game if the reform does not reach enterprises; if the ideas of the reform do not reach the minds of working people; if they do not interest the employee collective. For this reason, a matter of the greatest importance is to bring the ideas and solutions of the reform to enterprises fairly rapidly. I would like to say that we have been aware of this from the very beginning. In February, on the committee's initiative, the government appealed to factories to replace the dissolved worker self-government conference by joint bodies organized by party organizations, by the trade unions, by Solidarity and the other unions, on the initiative of the administration and so on--interim worker self-government. In many places, such self-government bodies were set up.

Thus we were interested in the ideas of reform being prompted from below, in their exerting pressure, in their influencing the shape of general solutions and structures. Consequently, opinions circulating here and there that the commission is not interested, the government is not interested in creating authentic self-government in order to confer independence and self-financing on the basic links of the economy, completely diverge from the truth once more. However, a great deal of work must be done to accomplish this. I must stress that that is precisely why, as early as March, the 10th team presented for social discussion, a great social discussion, the draft bill on self-government and on enterprises. Many social circles were made use of, and many people took part in the discussion. Propositions were submitted, projects were sent to the Sejm. These stories are known, so I will not comment on them any further. I would simply like to make a certain comment, perhaps a slightly bad one, at that: If at the time of the discussion, if between March, May and June all this discussion had come forth, all the projects, all the propositions, the so-called social projects, the so-called initiatives aimed at complete management, the so-called initiatives which are very powerfully propagated now--if they had been presented then, I believe we could have shortened considerably the whole procedure, the whole process of preparing the reform, and that the previous session of the Sejm could have settled the matter; the Sejm could have adopted laws. It is heartening that in this controversial matter, work is continuing in the Sejm subcommission, that when I take part in the work of this subcommission the tone of the discussion has so far been down to earth, that the subject, as it were, or precondition if you like, of group ownership as ownership typical of the reformed system has moved into the background, that it has been explained that the point here is not that things could have been interpreted in this way as a result of various imprecise entries, and that consequently we have behind us certain definite achievements in this discussion.

The most important matter now is to take advantage of the good atmosphere that has been created around this conference table to achieve as quickly as possible a concept of self-government, a Sejm bill, that will ensure authentic self-government and on the other hand will guarantee the implementation of social and economic functions by the state. This is the greatest matter and problem currently facing the Sejm and the subcommission. The government declares its full commitment to resolve the matter in the best way possible. Moreover, of course, neither enterprises nor self-government will be able to function correctly unless there are principles governing the financing, creation of and withdrawals from the funds of enterprises, unless principles governing the levying of taxes from state enterprises are drawn up. These are problems on which our teams are working. This also applies to the principles of price fixing, to the principles of turnover of goods in state enterprises, and above all to problems such as the statute about the bankruptcy of an enterprise--self-financing must provide for such a finale in certain cases--and even a very important matter which we shall be examining today at the committee session, the statute on economic arbitration.

Finally, the teams of our committee have a great part to play in this respect, in this sphere, in the preparation of these statutes. The Secretariat sessions that have been held, in which individual chairmen of teams took part, make it possible to estimate that by the middle of September such drafts will have been prepared by the teams in an appropriate form, in a final form. Of course, the thing now is to put this into the language of normative laws in such a way that they might get to the Sejm by the end of September, so that by the end of November it is possible to convey what has been settled to enterprises.

Finally there exists a complex of legislative matters which are of fundamental importance and which go beyong the pure industrial-construction sphere. What is meant here are matters such as agricultural self-government, the statute on cooperatives, and the statute on People's Councils. This means, quite simply, that the whole of our reform describes a very wide circle, that this is not only a change in the economic-financial system, but is, practically speaking, a thorough revamping of the system governing the functioning of the entire national economy.

[Words indistinct] In order not to remind you yet again that we have here, I think, 16 statutes listed. This is still not the full list that will have to be presented and passed in the Sejm. The prospect of a Sejm not stopping for a break is obvious in such a situation.

I would like to remind you that in 1956 [words indistinct] the matter of the whole reform was settled with the help of, I think, two statutes and several decisions of the Council of Ministers. But the so-called [word indistinct] reform, practically speaking, was limited to one decision of the Council of Ministers. This points to the great scale of the undertaking which has been tackled.

I shall not be delving in greater detail into a matter which is practically very important, the matter of detailed solutions to organizational and system-based matters. We have certain matters already behind us. We have behind us the PGR [State Agricultural Farms] economic system in the sense that new economic principles have also been (?carried out) governing the functioning of small-scale manufacturing industry. However, work in the committee teams relating to the organization and functioning of the trade network, to the organization and functioning of agriculture, of a whole sphere of social services and of production services is being finalized. Also being finalized is work relating to the main aspects governing the functioning of the economy, such as the matter of planning. We have much to say on this subject in the document entitled "Directions of Economic Reform," but now we have to specify in the detailed document who is the "actor" of planning, the "hero" of planning, what the planning procedure is, what the language of this planning is, what is the schedule of this planning. This must be done in such a way as to ensure that this planning is in accordance with the principles and essence of the reform.

As for questions concerning the preparation of a setting for the reform, we attach the greatest importance to four activities. The first--although perhaps not the most important of the four, but important all the same--is to examine the legal regulations, [word indistinct] law, everything that hampers activity unnecessarily and makes it more difficult, and what can be introduced still without great economic reform. Our aim as announced by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, who has taken the appropriate steps, is to ensure that by the end of the year each ministry has worked out a register of the regulations which really are binding, that everything else is annulled and thrown out and that, entering 1982, enterprises and other industrial groups clearly understand what is obligatory and what is not.

Today, unfortunately, we cannot say this. There are not many people in Poland--if there are any at all--who know exactly what the assignations, the regulations, norms and standards are, which are binding on a given individual.

This Augean stable simply must be cleansed, and this must be done quickly, if all the other normative regulations are to function effectively.

As far as the reform of the supply prices are concerned--in accordance with the settlements of the committee--the relevant resolution of the Council of Ministers has been adopted, and beginning from 1 January of 1981, the new supply prices will come into effect. This will create the basis for a real economic accountancy.

On a controversial matter there is the social discussions and the issue of the reform of retail prices. Of course, this is a great problem in itself. It may, however, be isolated from the economic reform. Firstly, if the system is to function according to those rules and economic mechanisms about which we speak in the reform, (?there will be) a strong connection between the supply prices and the retail prices.

On the other hand, one cannot wait for the reform of the supply prices, for the simple reason that the situation--in which incomes are rising by 25 percent, while deliveries to the market are decreasing by 7-10 percent--threatens that a complete breakdown of the market, a complete disorganization, will occur during the course of several weeks. This also poses the threat that money, our zloty, will become an utterly worthless piece of paper. On the other hand, in order for the reform to be (?real), the reform, the essence of which involves a system of motivation, must therefore return. However, a man must be interested in wanting to have money and wanting to earn it. We must undertake actions to return value and buying power to the currency.

You cannot speak seriously of reform, of perfecting organization, if millions of people, that is hundreds of thousands of people are losing millions of hours in lines, because of the acute, intolerable shortages of goods, not to mention the purely psychological struggle. A man who has such a prospect before him cannot involve himself in the [word indistinct] streamlining the processes, and perfecting the organization of the system of functioning. For this reason the problem of the reform of retail prices is a problem of an economic nature, it is a problem of social nature, and it is, I would say, a great problem of psychological nature.

If this is not carried out--I am completely aware of the words which I utter--we can discard all our deliberations on reform to the junk heap. The question now is only: How are we to carry this out?

In a dozen or so days' time a very highly developed concept of different variants will be presented for solving the problem of retail prices. A special brochure will be issued, prepared by the State Price Commission and a many-sided consultation will be conducted, and then in social dialogue and agreement with the trade unions the ultimate settlements will be undertaken.

The conclusion which I should like to derive from this is that one should not and one cannot separate the reform of retail prices from the economic reform. It cannot be put off until the end of the reform, simply because (?until) this reform is carried out, there will be no end to this reform.

And finally [words indistinct] there is the package of bills facilitating the requalifying of employees, the solving of (?short-term) problems and the redistribution of employment in a given structure of employment. Definite settlements and decisions in this respect have been undertaken. The acceleration of the talks, and the finalizing of the agreements with the trade unions concerning the conditions and the changes in employment and in the structure of employment will be of very great importance.

Without this we are restricted in our movements in this extremely important factor of the economy and in this extremely important matter of changes in the economy. Without this we shall not be able to carry out these indispensable adaptations of employment to the needs of production and to today's needs of the community.

The next problem is the matter of the ministries. I have already spoken of these problems so just a few words more. After the approval of the bills concerning the creation of new, restructured ministries, of the departmental branch type [dzialowo-galeziowe]--at this moment work is in progress--it [the problem of the ministries] will be finished.

On Monday a resolution of the Council of Ministers will undertake decisions as to the statute of these ministries, and the specifying of their ultimate functions. Of course, in the next instance, this will [words indistinct] ministries, as well as the adaptation of the entire bank system to the new principles of action.

Work in this respect, both in the group in our commission, under the leadership of the chairman [words indistinct] a developed concept of the functioning of the bank system was prepared. In addition, work is in progress in the banks. There is, I think, no threat in this section. We shall also take care that, in relation to other ministries, there should be no danger.

And now there is a very important problem which interests, even perturbs social opinion: What about the amalgamations [zje noczenia]? Could it be that they, the government I mean, want to leave the amalgamations alone and that they do not intend to carry out fundamental transformations here?

The standpoint expressed in that book is unambiguous. We are working on developir g that standpoint. It permits, however, the forming of this opinion: that the independence and self-government of an enterprise must find its reflection in the organizational structure [words indistinct] technical and economic characteristics must be taken into account and premises which dictate the variation of organizational formulae in different industries. In some industries, for example the clothing industry and in many sectors of the food industry, voluntary association is going to be the basic, so to speak, transitional form. The enterprise itself, in line with its own role and its own needs, will enter into one voluntary association, for instance, for marketing needs; into another, for the needs of carrying on foreign trade; to a third, let's say, for the needs of the Polish fuel and raw materials [words indistinct]. There will be no limitations. Self-governing enterprises will do this themselves. There are, however, certain areas, including the power industry, for instance--some people include the coal industry as part of the petrochemical industry--where it is thought essential to have obligatory concentration; where it is essential to make use of large-scale management, where it is essential to transfer a given managerial board to a higher level. For this reason we accept in our directions of the reform the following principle: Let the formation of the organizational structures at the intermediary level of amalgamations, combines and associations be a function, a result, of the action of two forces: that is, from below, which means letting the enterprise propose initiatives as to which associations and groups they wish to join; and from the top, which means letting the ministries propose through their advisory and organizational cells which organizational forms would be the most efficient economically and the best adapted to the specific nature of particular sectors. We believe that the amalgamations themselves also have a great part to play; that is, in accordance with the recommendation by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, we are submitting the proposal to all amalgamations that they offer their services to enterprises--some have already done this, anyway--to present the potential advantages which an enterprise will derive from participation, and from being organized within a given association, to change their operations thus, to transform themselves into associations which are really desirable, really necessary and really acceptable to the enterprises, and to complete this by performing the function of what we might call bureaucratic division and bureaucratic supervision.

The matter of preparing enterprises for the introduction of the basic package of the reform is a matter which has a very differentiated shape at this time. There are enterprises where factory commissions responsible for reform matters are active. There are enterprises where much is already happening in this sphere. There are enterprises which are waiting for directives which are general in this respect.

We are addressing an appeal to enterprises that, not waiting for final solutions in this matter of self-government, existing self-governments, temporary self-governments and other initiative groups should embark on action designed to prepare enterprises for activity in new conditions, that they should bear in mind the provisions of the economic-financial system which are presented here and which we shall let them have and which we shall publish (?as soon as the final touches are added to them); that they should carry out an analysis of the state of their assets; that they should carry out an analysis of the organization and system of management which is in force there at present; that they should carry out scientific [word indistinct] stimulation; that they should quite simply be aware of what their stiuation will look like when the principles of the reform are implemented. This is an exceptionally important matter because, you see, the reform is a good thing for well-organized and effective [enterprises].

However, the reform will unfortunately bring bitterness, disappointment and even fury to those places where this good management does not exist, to those places where there is bad organization. In order to progress with the prices amendment and with various other proposals we must take a good look to see what is going on in our own backyard. This is why I repeat this appeal once more: Organize factory and enterprise commissions for economic reform matters at enterprises and try to look at the activities, at the organiztion, at the liabilities and assets which you have available in your enterprise and at how your enterprise will look in the future under conditions of the reform.

Will it function with a profit, a loss, or in a way rendering the employees' life difficult?

This is also extremely important from the point of view of the adaptation of the structure of production and of employment and the adaptation of the structure and level of the economic instructions.

The final matter to which I wish to draw attention is the preparation of the community and the leading cadres to activity in the new conditions. For example, we are working on the reform, in (?publications), the mass media, educational activity [words indistinct] by various organizations is carried out. However, I would find it difficult to state with complete certainty that the training of social awareness is in this respect [word indistinct] Everyone wants reform. However at present there is little knowledge of the principles of reform, the consequences of reform and the process of reform.

I myself have had many meetings, and I must say that many obscure points, very great criticism toward the directions of economic reform which we are presenting, arose from ordinary ignorance on these texts. It simply happened to me that during a 4-hour meeting in which 3 hours were questions and critical utterances, my answer was restricted exclusively to reading the relevant points from the relevant theses of this document: "Directions of Economic Reform".

So what is it all about at this moment? At this moment it is a question of--without discarding the general discussion, without discarding this intellectual current--nonetheless directing all our strength toward the educational aspect of explaining in its totality and in its individual parts, what this reform is to comprise. How it is to be reflected in the life of the average citizen, what it will signify for him, what good it will bring him, and aslo what bad things it might bring, what it will mean for the individual enterprise and centrally.

I am not telling this, if it pleases the esteemed gathering, exclusively to enterprises and citizens; I am also telling this to senior civil servants and to ministers.

As for preparation of leading cadres, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his speech at the ninth extraordinary party congress about the premises for the success of the reform, pointed to the high level of cadre preparation.

And this is the truth. Our cadres are splendidly prepared; however, I would prefer to say that this cadre's ability to adapt [word indistinct] though education is very great.

We must also remember that this cadre has been working and acting for more than 30 years, with different people in different periods, in conditions of the allocation and mandate system, where the virtues of a dynamic manager were determined by his ability to lie in wait in a minister's office, where it was regarded as economically clever to obtain the greatest possible allocation of means and the smallest possible tasks.

Today these abilities cannot, of course, serve any purpose. We have such experience in the small-scale manufacturing industry, we have such experience that certain managers, not [word indistinct] in the small-scale manufacturing industry, when confronted with the statute on small-scale manufacturing and with the principles of the new reform of the central manufacturing industry, suddenly become lost and begin to operate as in the old days. They miss the old rules. And this process might become generalized.

Well, why do we attach such great importance to training the leadership cadre? The year now approaching will be an exceptionally difficult year because apart from introducing the reform and its general canons, we shall also have to apply manual steering in certain sections, we shall have to apply operational programs designed to solve the most urgent and burning matters.

Our commission has expressed its unambiguous support for the need to have a transitional period maintaining that to leap from what we have today into the conditions as defined for the final stages of the reform would be suicidal for society and for the reform. And one must wonder what those experts are doing who mislead public opinion by claiming that it is possible to issue an appropriate statute and an appropriate legal act and to change all the conditions of management. This is undoubtedly the result of misunderstanding certain circumstances; this is undoubtedly the result of insufficient time to study this problem in depth.

The final matter: To date, work on the reform has been concentrated in the Comission for Economic Reform Matters, carrying on and developing its activities as a social body, is not enough to weigh up and carry out aspects of teh reform. The issue of the reform must become a matter for the whole economic administration and of broad social activity. This is why the Sejm has created the post of a government plenipotentiary dealing with reform matters.

And finally, the last matter: I shall refer to the opening statement made by the chairman of the commission, the chairman of the Council of Ministers: The point is to have social supervision. We consider that the Commission for economic Reform Matters is the body to which the plenipotentiary should submit an account of all that he does to implement the program for introducing the reform. We consider that these aspects of social supervision over the course of the reform and these forms which have been used so far--the participation or work [as heard] and the presentation of various milieux--should be developed. If there are proposals--because this is what one can interpret from various views to the effect that this social supervision is insufficient--if there are indications or proposals which say how one can intensify social supervision even more over the preparations and introduction of the reform, then we are waiting for intiatives. We shall make use of them without exception. Thank you.

Further on Session

LD052234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday [5 Aug] a further meeting of the Committee for Economic Reform took place in Warsaw. During the discussion it was stated that despite the exceptionally difficult situation, it is necessary for economic reform to be begun on the date determined; that is, from 1 January next year.

However, many conditions have to be met to this end, said Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, summing up the discussion. It is above all a matter of keeping our country above the surface.

During the session the draft bill on economic arbitration was also reviewed. An assessment of the effects of the introduction of the resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding changes in the system of managing state enterprises in the current year was also presented to the members of the committee. The results of the so-called "Little Reform" do not match up to expectations. However, both positive and negative experiences serve the process of the introduction of the "Great Reform."

ATTEMPTED AIRPLANE HIJACKING FAILS 5 AUGUST

LD051827 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] An attempt was made today to hijack an airplane. Franciszek Izdebski, 27, who threatened to use explosive charges, tried to hijack an airplane belonging to the Polish Airlines LOT en route from Katowice to Gdansk. There were 49 passengers on board the plane. The attempted hijacking failed. The airplane landed in Gdansk and the hijacker was apprehended by the Citizens' Militia.

SAWICKI APPOINTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF CONTROL CHAMBER

LD060253 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (PAP)--The Polish Council of State has appointed Bogdan Sawicki to the post of deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK].

Bogdan Sawicki was born in 1927. Since 1947 he has been a member of the Democratic Party. In 1975 he was elected secretary of the Konin Voivodship committee of the Democratic Party, and in 1977, its chairman. Since 1975 he has carried out the duties of deputy chairman of the Konin Voivodship People's Council.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE VIEWS ECONOMIC EMIGRATION

AU051845 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Emigration and Passports"]

[Text] Edmund Osmanczyk has always told us bitter truths. He has done so in his journalistic activities, known for his "Polish affairs," and he is doing it in the Sejm. We remember his speech in which he said that our economy will hobble forever if we fail to turn the zloty into real currency. On Thursday, Deputy Osmanczyk discussed an issue far more painful, though closely connected with the issue of currency. The increasingly bad economic situation and the disparity between the standard of living in our country and in the West are responsible for the fact that economic emigration, especially that of younger people, is becoming a universal manifestation.

Last year some 70,000 persons decided to leave Poland for good, and present estimates show that about 100,000 persons will leave Poland this year. Our country's passport policy, established under entirely different domestic and international conditions, is responsible for the fact that such emigration involves the renunciation of Polish citizenship. This is why we lose one-third of our natural increase, and what is worse, remaining abroad is regarded as a crime for which not so much the "culprit" as his close relatives suffer, because the passport authorities arbitrarily deprive them of the right to passports. Also, the action to bring families together, which has continued for over 10 years and which is used as a camouflage by those who want to emigrate for economic reasons to the FRG, has been conducted so as to force the emigrants to renounce their Polish citizenship.

Edmund Osmanczyk's proposals are specific. The first is what representatives of the government have often proposed in a rather vague form: that every Polish citizen should have the right to keep with him and to use a passport for multiple trips abroad at any time he thinks fit. The supreme administrative court should examine the legality of any restrictions in this regard.

The other issue is the "de facto and de jure recognition of dual citizenship by Poland, which means that Polish passports should be given to those foreign citizens who have adopted foreign nationality or have become stateless and who wish to have Polish passports in order to regain a direct link with their fatherland, but who cannot renounce the citizenship of their country of adoption for any reason whatever."

We can only applaude the proposals so formulated. We see in them concern for the integrity of our national substance. Edmund Osmanczyk's Sejm speech is very crucial from another viewpoint as well. He addressed the taboo issue of economic emigration--of people who want to earn money abroad. This issue concerns not only those 100,000 persons who will emigrate from Poland this year, it also concerns those hundreds of thousands of people who are wandering from country to country in West Europe and the United States and who taken on the worst jobs--most often illegal jobs--and are usually paid half the normal wages. This issue has developed for years and has acquired disturbing proportions in recent months, but our authorities are behaving as if they knew nothing about it. And yet so many countries--just mention Yugoslavia--have been able to solve the issue by concluding suitable international agreements on employment of their citizens by other countries. Our government should also do this, taking advantage of the European states' favorable attitude to Poland. Let us bear in mind that after years of acute shortages of manpower we are threatened by genuine unemployment.

"For 200 years Poland has been a country of political and economic emigration," E. Osmanczyk said in the Sejm. We must draw the consequences from this fact and look the truth squarely in the eye.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY INTERVIEWS PZPR'S CZECHOWICZ

LD051840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In the columns of GLOS ROBOTNICZY [passage indistinct] is an interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Lodz committee who--speaking about the plans for the future--states that it is difficult to devise such plans, for every day we have conflicts.

Tadeusz Czechowicz goes on to say that he would like to see the moment when the government will know how to work, and when people will know how to work. Meanwhile, things are the other way round: Those who govern know how we ought to work, and those who ought to work know how one should govern.

OPALKO ADDRESSES POZNAN WORKERS, PARTY AKTIV

LD060324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress and the party aktiv have accepted numerous invitations to visit party organizations in many factories and milieus. The discussion at these meetings--discussion during which the most important issues of the country's social and economic life are explained--helps to formulate the most urgent tasks in the face of the present difficult situation.

Edward Skrzypczak, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship party committee, referred to these tasks yesterday during a meeting with the workers' and party aktiv of the largest factories in the Wielkopolska region.

He stated that after the Ninth PZPR Congress, which passed a program, elected new authorities, passed a new party statute and adopted the government economic program, the political and prestige-based [prestizowy] actions of the PZPR have begun to grow among the public.

Those taking part in the meeting passed an appeal to the inhabitants of Poznan Voivodship in which they state that our national problems can be solved only through joint efforts based on an effective system of management. All forms of demonstration can only lead to the squandering of the achievements of socialist renewal to date.

Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, expressed his position on the issues touched on during the discussion. He stressed the efforts of the party and government to stabilize the economy and find a way out of the crisis.

Current Problems Discussed

LD052045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] There was a meeting in the house of culture at the Ceielski factory between the party aktivists of Poznan's largest workplaces and the political and administrative authorities of the voivodship. The sociopolitical situation in the context of the current events in Poland was presented by Edward Skrzypczak, first secretary of the voivodship party committee. He pointed out several of the most important current problems: the efficient carrying out of [word indistinct]; the introduction of the economic reform and a price regulation and the activity of workers self-governments. During today's meeting representatives of the workforce raised, among other things, the gasoline speculation, rationing of coffee and confectionery, streamlining the transport of bread to the shops from bakeries [word indistinct] and the town's water supply.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADER

AU041712 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 31 Jul-2 Aug 81 p 7

[Andrzej Roginski interview with Bogdan Ozarowski, joint founder of the Communist League of Polish Youth: "Let Us Leave Seeds Which Will Produce Grain"]

[Text] The Communist League of Polish Youth was registered in Lodz on 10 June 1981. SZTANDAR MLODYCH has interviewed Bogdan Ozarowski, one of the joint founders of the league.

[Question] How old are you?

[Answer] On 15 July I became 24 years old. The Communist League of Polish Youth may be joined by young people in the age bracket from 16 to 35.

[Question] Where are potential members supposed to look for you?

[Answer] They are supposed to look for district committees of the Communist League of Polish Youth. The addresses are available in our publishing houses and in the mass media.

[Question] Are those interested supposed to look for the publishing houses?

[Answer] That depends on the voivodship. For example, in Katowice Voivodship we can be found at Silesian University, Bankowa Street 14, next to the office of the University Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

[Question] Since access to you is rather difficult, is the influx of members insignificant?

[Answer] Whoever is supposed to will manage to find the way. The fact that we do not try to attract anybody from the other organizations is favorable to the purity of the ranks. We only enroll persons who like our program, our platform of activity.

[Question] Thus, is it a skeleton league?

[Answer] At the moment it may be regarded as such. We expect the sphere of our activity to expand.

[Question] Why have you founded the Communist League of Polish Youth only recently? Was it impossible to do that, for example, in December 1980 or 2 years ago?

[Answer] Communist organizations were conceived much earlier. Only the August events, or rather the building crisis, motivated the emergence of organizations which are now forming the Communist League of Polish Youth. At our Silesian University, that idea arose in July-August 1980. The Communist Union of Students was set up. At the same time, more organizations of this type emerged in many centers, in particular in Krakow. Only when the political situation had crystalized and when information had become available on what those organizations represented did we establish contacts to sign the 2 April 1981 declaration.

[Question] How many of your league members belong to the party...?

[Answer] In the present situation, a great deal must be done to improve the party. However, party membership comes before league membership. In the period of the acute party crisis, most members of our league have been participating in the discussions and party conferences. Our declaration states in particular that we recognize the leading role of the PZPR as a party regenerated, with a communist program and democratic activity.

[Question] Are you afraid to become a party nursery?

[Answer] A Leninist-type organization must, in particular, educate young communists to make them conscious party members. And in that sense there is nothing to be ashamed of, although a "nursery" in this context is not the most suitable term.

[Question] What do you offer young Poles?

[Answer] We do not offer anything easy. We are unable to offer them our assistance in obtaining an apartment, an automobile and so forth. When they come to us, the only thing we can offer them is the struggle for certain goals and ideals. I am in a position to assure that that struggle is not easy.

[Question] What then do you fight for?

[Answer] We fight for socialism, and in the long run for communism. I think our program--we are drafting it at the moment--will be composed of two fundamental parts. The first of them will be connected with far-reaching activities, and that particularly applies to the political struggle and the current affairs front, and thus, among other things, the state of our economy and the threat of the physical and spiritual degeneration of youth. To be effective, activity based on Marxist-Leninist ideology must be comprehensive. If we knowingly intend to shape public opinion, we must act comprehensively to leave behind a lasting footmark, to leave--as was said before--seeds which will produce grain, not chaff.

[Question] What obligations do you assume?

[Answer] As members of the Communist League of Polish Youth, we assume the obligation of principled struggle for the renewal of sociopolitical life in our country, for socialism, and, in the future, for communism. When our program is drafted in detail, we will be able to give a more specific answer.

[Question] What is the association between your draft declaration and the 1936 declaration of the rights of the young Polish generation?

[Answer] The authors of the 1936 declaration wrote that there was no room to make use of the energy of the millions of hands and minds. They asked: "Is there really no room for us under the sun? Are we supposed to die, condemned to a physical and spiritual degeneration?" And they answered: "No, a hundred times no." The declaration vocifereated the struggle for the possibility of human existence in the reality of those times. If that declaration were reprinted in our papers today, it would obtain a tragic dimension of topicality, even if both the sociopolitical situation and the goals of the struggle are different.

[Question] Do you intend to fight for a united front of the workers' class, like the Communist League of Polish Youth did in the thirties?

[Answer] Our intention is to rally the broadest masses, particularly young workers, around the Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the struggle for socialism. The last decade is evidence that the lack of interest in one's own destiny has fatal effects for each generation. As a rule, those generations had to shoulder the effects of the economic, political and social blunders committed by the preceding generation. They had to raise the country from the crisis. It will be precisely our generation, those beginning their productive age, that will have to bear the main burden of rising from the present crisis.

[Question] Which youth organizations do you want or not want to cooperate with, and why?

[Answer] Certainly cooperation is possible. It is difficult to single out any organizations. If our most fundamental goals are identical, we can cooperate. However, to shape a common ideopolitical platform, careful analyses and discussions would be needed, particularly in the sphere of political positions assumed by the unions concerned.

[Question] What is your opinion about youth organizations that existed prior to your league?

[Answer] In my opinion, those youth organizations were unable to cope with their functions because of the dominating ideological and political weakness, because of the lack of a program and of any idea now to join in the struggle for socialism. What existed were mere slogans. It should be admitted that, after August, many organizations have changed a great deal.

WARSAW REPORTS PALESTINIAN ABU DAWUD SHOOTING

LD060825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] There was a shooting incident several days ago in the ("Opera") Coffee House in the Victoria Hotel. It was turned out that during the shooting one of the Palestinian leaders, known as Abu Dawud, was seriously wounded.

CEAUSESCU VISITS TULCEA COUNTY, MAKES SPEECH

AU050821 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning began a working visit in Tulcea county. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Gheorghe oprea, Gheorghe Pana and Stefan Andrei."

They visited a research station for irrigated crops, an animal breeding farm and a wine growing unit where they were informed about achievements and provisions under the current 5-year plan. The visit is continuing at this hour.

Ceausescu Address

AU051206 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1040 GMT 5 Aug 81

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at Tulcea mass rally occasioned by his working visit to that town--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Tulcea County and Municipality warm, communist greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

We have come on a working visit to see how the 12th party congress decisions are implemented and to decide--together with the party organization, the working people's councils and the collectives of working people in industry, agriculture and other sectors--what measures are to be taken to rapidly develop industry and agriculture, to implement the 12th party congress decisions on achieving a new quality of life and work and on continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard. [applause]

We are now in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Seven months have gone by, and we can say with complete satisfaction that we have started with the right foot, so to speak, in implementing the 5-year plan and this year's plan. In these first 7 months, industrial production has even been somewhat exceeded--not by much, but exceeded--which shows that all conditions exist for fulfilling this year's industrial production and for laying a sound foundation for fulfilling the entire 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

The working people of Tulcea County have also made an important contribution to those achievements. Today I visited two large enterprises established in the past 10 years, and the naval construction enterprise which was built in the past 5-year plan. I was left with good general impressions. Indeed, as a result of the work done by the builders and other working people, and of the policy of distributing the production forces throughout the country, two large industrial enterprises have been built in Tulcea. They constitute a source of pride for the Tulcea working people and are of special importance for the entire country. [applause]

Here, in Tulcea, the ferro-alloys plant produces the entire amount of ferro-alloys required for our country. This explains the important role of this enterprise for our national economy. [applause]

Generally speaking, my impressions of those two large enterprises are good. Naturally, they are still new, especially the naval construction enterprises, and hence serious efforts must be made to ensure that they are working at full capacity as of next year. The latter is equipped with very good installations, and in consequence, the large investments sunk in those two enterprises must yield maximum productivity and returns.

This is the secure way for increasing the national health and the people's general well-being. [applause, cheers]

I want to convey to all Tuclea working people congratulations for the results attained in the past 5-year plan and for the results of the first 7 months of the new 5-year plan, and to wish them ever new successes in all areas. [applause, cheers]

From this great rally in Tulcea I also want to convey warm congratulations to all working people in our industry and other sectors for the good results obtained in the first 7 months of 1981 and of the 5-year plan, and to wish that they successfully end this year and lay a sound foundation for the entire 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

I also visited two agricultural units, where I also formed good impressions of the work done by the working people and cooperative members and of the results obtained in grain production, animal-breeding, and grape and fruit production. Indeed, Tulcea County--like other counties and like our entire agricultural sector--has made considerable progress in the past 5-year plan. We may state that through the results obtained in agriculture, Tulcea County is demonstrating the superiority of a cooperative, socialist agriculture, the only agricultural system ensuring a high productivity and continuous increases in production, and good market supplies. [applause]

I want to convey congratulations to the cooperative members and to all working people employed in Tulcea's agriculture for their results and to convey wishes for even greater crops in all sectors. I also want to convey congratulations to all our peasantry and to all working people employed in Socialist Romania's agriculture. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

We may indeed be proud of what we achieved in the 1970-1980 years and 5-year plan, when our industry trebled, when agriculture increased by over 60 percent, when the living standard increased by about 29 percent--I am referring to the working people's real remuneration--and when our people's level of civilization and well-being increased.

All that demonstrates the correctness of the policies of our Communist Party, which is consistently applying general truths to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania and is rallying all the people's efforts to ensure the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and our advance toward a communist society. [applause]

The 12th party congress established a wonderful program for continuously developing our fatherland at the new stage of development, and made Romania's transition to a new stage of development its basic, strategic goal: from that of a developing socialist country to that of a socialist country with an average level of development. This requires the general development of the quality of life and work in all areas of activity. [applause, cheers]

We must keep in mind the fact that in the previous 5-year plan we had to overcome difficult conditions generated by the world economic crisis, and by the steep increases in oil prices. This economic crisis is still strongly felt in the world and is of course having an effect on our country, too. Hence, we must make every possible effort to consistently implement our country's development program, to overcome all difficulties and to ensure our resolute advance toward the golden dream of humanity, toward the classless society free of oppression, toward communism. [applause, cheers]

We must make every possible effort to develop the production of raw materials and energy. In all sectors we must intensify the struggle to reduce materials and especially energy consumption. We must adopt new, sophisticated technologies and raise the technical and qualitative level of our production. Especially in view of the difficult international conditions we must demonstrate, through our work, that under socialism, a working people freed from exploitation and oppression and masters of their national resources and destinies can overcome any difficulties and ensure the rapid development of the national economy, and can improve production quality, thus making it competitive with similar production in international markets. [applause]

We must give greater attention to labor productivity, production mechanization and automation, to raising the level of professional and technical training of workers, engineers and technicians and of all working people, because only thus will we be capable of obtaining high-quality production and of attaining greater labor productivity. We must not forget for a moment that socialism must demonstrate its superiority over capitalism in both technical and quality areas, and in labor productivity and economic efficiency. The better we work, the higher our economic efficiency and profits, the clearer will appear the superiority of the united, free work of the working people in our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

In the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions and of the recent congress of working people we must resolutely endeavor to assert workers' self-management and self-administration in all areas. Each working person, enterprise management and all working people in each enterprise must actively participate in and assume responsibility for managing and developing all economic activities. This is, in the final analysis, the meaning of participation in leadership and in profits, the meaning of responsibility for the general deveolpment of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, we must permanently concern ourselves with fulfilling tasks in all areas of activity. Tulcea County itself is going through a continuous process of renewal. In the course of the current 5-year plan new apartments and social-cultural establishments will be built in Tulcea and throughout the country. We must build close to 1 million apartments. All that will make our towns and villages more beautiful and will ensure increasingly better housing and living conditions for the working people. We must improve activities in transportation and in the other sectors, and in trade as well. We must give special attention to education, research and culture, and to political-educational activities aimed at shaping a new man, conscious builder of socialism and master of his destinies, who is freely and consciously building his own life. [applause, cheers]

We must be fully aware of the fact that by successfully implementing tasks in all areas and increasing the national income and general wealth of our country we are creating conditions for continuously improving the people's material and cultural living standard, thus ensuring implemention of the targets laid down in the party program and designed to continuously raise our people's living standard on the basis of the continuous development of industrial and agricultural production, and to raise the level of civilization of our entire country. [applause, cheers]

Everything necessary is available to ensure the fulfillment of those targets. I am convinced that the working people from Tulcea like all our people will make an increasingly greater contribution and Tulcea County will experience during the current 5-year plan a further development and will make a very important contribution to the overall development of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, concerning ourselves with implementing the party program and the 12th party congress decisions and those of the working people's congress, we are first and foremost fulfilling our communist obligation toward our people--ensuring the construction of socialism in Romania--and, at the same time, we are contributing significantly to the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the interrelations of domestic and foreign policy, we are firmly promoting a policy of broad cooperation with all the socialist countries and primarily, of course, with our neighbors. We are developing broad relations with the developing countries and are also acting to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We are firmly basing our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for each people's right to be free and to shape its life as it desires without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

There are a number of very complicated problems in international life which have worsened international relations. The arms race is intensifying. Therefore, it is necessary for us to do all we can to stop the aggravation of the international situation, to resolve disputes between nations by negotiations alone and to stop conflicts and wars and to proceed to political solutions in all problems. [cheers, chants]

We very determinedly advocate the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting concerning security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that it is necessary to convene a conference for trust and disarmament on our continent and believe that everything must be done to stop the deployment and development of new medium-range nuclear missiles in order to eliminate those missiles and generally nuclear weapons from our continent. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Romania is very consistently acting to develop cooperation with all Balkan countries, to achieve a policy of cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans that will exclude the deployment of nuclear weapons there and turn the Balkans into an area of friendship and peaceful cooperation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Knowing what efforts are necessary for arming, Romania firmly advocates a ban on the arms race, freezing military spending at the current level and gradually proceeding, already during the current 5-year plan, to cutting back military expenditure at least 10-15 percent. Such a cutback in military spending would enable us to use tens of billions of dollars for socioeconomic development and for helping developing countries and thus improve the peoples' well-being and would enable us to stop the arms race which is pushing mankind to destruction. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

It is indeed necessary that this cutback in military spending and in arms be achieved under appropriate international supervision to ensure a balance of forces so that no state's security and independence is endangered. However, this cannot be achieved by constantly increasing the arms race, but by constantly cutting back under supervision and in a balanced manner. We believe that it is in the interest of all peoples to raise their voices forcefully and to proceed to firm action to achieve a cessation of the arms race and ensure peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Taking into account the complex problems in international life, it is necessary to intensify the solidarity and cooperation of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and of all peoples to bring about a new trend in international life: a trend toward detente, respect for peoples' independence and toward peace. [cheers, chants]

This requires the active participation by all nations, irrespective of their social system or size, in resolving problems. Certainly, we must see that conditions are created for the participation, on an equal footing, of the small and medium-sized countries in resolving problems, as well as the participation of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries which represent the great majority of the world states and peoples and which are vitally interested in ensuring a policy of detente, independence and peace. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly determined to do all we can to continue to contribute actively to resolving the complex problems in international life and to cooperate closely with all nations and anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere in the belief that it lies in the power of people to ensure peace and a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion once more I would like to express the conviction that the working people from Tulcea, together with party organizations and party members, will do all they can, in complete unity, to fulfill their greatly responsible tasks under favorable conditions. I am convinced that all our fatherland's counties are engaged in a forceful emulation to occupy a leading place in our fatherland's development. I would be very glad if Tuleea County--at least during 1 year of the current 5-year plan--would hold a leading place. And I would be particularly glad if it occupied first place. However, this depends on you and the party organization. [cheers, chants] With this conviction and with this desire once again I want to wish you greater and greater successes in all your activity, much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

TANJUG CITES POLISH PAPER ON SOLIDARITY'S ROLE

LD051749 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--The protest action, which began last Monday with the participation of about one hundred different vehicles of Warsaw enterprises, ended here in Warsaw today. A two-hour strike of warning was also staged here today. A line of vehicles, stationed since Monday at the Warsaw main square, today travelled the streets proposed by the city authorities.

The prominent ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily writes today that the protest action and the strike of warning represent only a part of a "dangerous wave looming over numerous points in the country". The daily maintains that Poland has only one way out of the difficulties and that is the road of consultations between the people's authority and "Solidarity". ZYCIE WARSZAWY describes "Solidarity" as a reality of Polish society and a force "which can play an enormous part in the true reconstruction of Poland".

"Who does not comprehend this fact does not understand anything of what has happened in Poland or does not believe in the possibility that 'Solidarity' can get rid of extremists who can harm it", the daily writes in conclusion.

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has, meanwhile, formed a special anti-crisis headquarters with very broad authority. Vice-Premier Janjsz Obodowski has been appointed chief of the headquarters, which is to ensure the necessary funds for overcoming the acute crisis in supplying the population. It is also to ensure the necessary conditions for the functioning of the country's infra-structure.

BORBA COMMENTARY ANSWERS ALBANIAN ALLEGATIONS

AU052017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 81 p 9

[Vitomir Krstanovic commentary: "Dossier" Facts and Inconsistencies"]

[Text] Enver Hoxha's propaganda machine has again come forth with new untruths about Yugoslavia. True, there is nothing new or unexpected because this propaganda machine has stubbornly persisted with its untruths for more than three decades. During this period it has worked out a number of methods, but it has failed to free itself of one matter: Since there are too few vital facts that would serve its goal, facts are simply fabricated. However, in doing this, too many mistakes are made, too much fantasy is used and the freedom of drawing arbitrary conclusions is excessively practiced.

This can be seen rather well in a new example. Tirana Radio and ZERI I POPULLIT simultaneously carried an article ostensibly devoted to Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations, but in fact intended to encourage a lack of confidence in Yugoslav domestic and foreign policy. Among other things, the article contains the monstrous fabrication about a "greater-Serbian bourgeois plot" aimed at establishing domination in the country that is wholeheartedly supported by the Eastern bloc. This is, the article states, a danger not only for Yugoslavia but also for other countries, "a danger within a wider framework, in the Balkans and in Europe."

How did this plot come about in the story launched by Tirana?

Different Realities

At the beginning it is claimed that the USSR is Yugoslavia's largest foreign trade partner (which is correct) and that the recently signed long-term agreement envisages that the USSR share will soon reach 45 percent of our overall trade, which is also correct.

It is here that half-truths and, frequently, complete untruths begin to emerge about the material facts that confirm that thesis about Yugoslavia being "dangerous for the Balkans and Europe." It is stated that the commodity exchange with the USSR represents 43 percent of Yugoslav trade (it amounted to 20 percent); that the East financed the construction of 110 various industrial projects, predominantly in Serbia (which is not true); that the Soviets granted a $4 billion credit to our country (however, the total sum will be $1.2 billion); that the Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity trade totals $1.7 billion (last year it totaled some $300 million); that most of the oil imported from the USSR is processed in Serbia (Vojvodina, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia process one third each)....

And, not to list any more examples, there are more such "facts" that provide the authors of the article with a basis on which to build towers filled with the specters of anti-Serbian and anti-Yugoslav sentiments.

Why does the propaganda of Enver Hoxha's group attack its neighbor so violently?

The reason, among others, are the two different realities and the two different views of reality, one's own and foreign reality, and the two different reactions to this reality. What is also involved here are two diametrically opposing results of two social systems, one of which strives toward liberating all of man's creative positive forces, while the other toward preventing them. It is well known what Albania with Enver Hoxha leading it has offered in this sense to its citizens so far and what Yugoslavia has so far offered.

Yugoslavia has--aside from the entire postwar period--achieved enviable successes in its development. Briefly, according to its social product in 1968, it took 41st place in the world, while 10 years later it progressed to 36th place. During the same period, Albania dropped from 47th place to 65th place. The per capita income in Yugoslavia has increased nearly fivefold: from $510 to $2,420, while in Albania it has only doubled: from $400 to $830. To meet its construction requirements, Yugoslavia gets into debt and takes credits which it regularly repays. In most cases, these are not financial credits, but rather the delivery of equipment on credit, which is now the only way to sell these goods in the world. For its part, Yugoslavia grants credits to other countries when they buy its equipment and ships. This applies particularly to the developing countries, which have difficulties accumulating funds for this purpose.

To meet the needs of past and future development, our country has built and will continue to build new and modern projects in all republics and provinces with the efforts of the entire community. In doing this, Yugoslavia will utilize all its potential and import everything that it does not produce itself from those countries which offer the best quality and conditions. Within this context, the SFRY has every interest in cooperating with all countries of the world. Yugoslavia has pursued and will continue to pursue the policy of mutually advantageous international cooperation, as we are already discussing it, under the only requisite condition: that this cooperation in no way threatens its freedom, the freedom of its lasting orientations, its independence and territorial integrity and the brotherhood and unity of its peoples. Yugoslavia has persisted in this orientation, did not deviate from it even at its most difficult moments and will not do this in the future.

Without Any Political Conditions

Isolated as it is, Enver Hoxha's Albania cannot "explain" to its citizens somebody else's openness toward the world as other than a weakness; international cooperation as subordination to somebody else; successful economic development as the result of a plot against the independence of one's own people (!); equitable international relations as making a pact with the enemy and so forth. Naturally, Enver Hoxha's group views all this through the lenses of its own dogma, the desire to maintain itself in power while knowing all along that it did not place this power at the service of its people but at its own. It is obvious that these latest attacks on Yugoslavia represent the meandering of a policy and its official propaganda.

Many inconsistencies also result from that. While our country is reproached for increasing economic cooperation with this or that country as subordination to that country's influence and interests, the same is not said about one's own case. One should know that the economic links between Yugoslavia and Albania are constantly growing, and that this has been the case in recent months, regardless of that country's support for the actors of the irredentist rampage in Kosovo and the anti-Yugoslav campaign waged by Tirana. If the economic cooperation continues at the same rate until the end of the year, the SFRY would become the main foreign political partner of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Albanian propaganda does not say that this threatens to subordinate the country to Yugoslav influence and domination.

There are no political conditions to our economic cooperation with Albania, and the same applies to any other country. Our neighbor has convinced itself of this during the past 35 years. However, it does not suit Enver Hoxha's group to present the true picture of Yugoslavia to its own public because this would throw at least a ray of light on the objective picture of Albania, as created by Hoxha. In order for everything to be good in Albania, as he claims, it must be bad or worse in other countries.

And such an approach, as has long been known, does not solve a single problem of one's own.

TANJUG SCORES U.S. ENVOY'S LAW OF SEA SPEECH

LD052218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--The U.S. delegation to the Conference on the Law of the Sea is still not ready to negotiate on the international convention which would regulate a multitude of open problems from this sphere. It furthermore puts under question mark the entire draft document drawn-up over full eight years, wishing to revise it now.

The above are the basic conclusions stemming from U.S. delegation head James Malone's speech at the closed plenary session today.

Malone's statement was understood among delegations of the "Group of 77" developing countries as the undermining of the hitherto achieved agreements and attempt at dissolving the unity of developing countries.

Instead of participating in the negotiations, the U.S. delegation will, as Malone said, study stands and reactions of other participants.

As unacceptable to his administration, Malone today rejected the already adopted agreement on the exploitation of seabed minerals in the international zones which ensures greatest benefit to the least developed countries.

The U.S. delegation head is also dissatisfied (?with the) agreements on the manner of activity of the so-called international seabed authority, the supreme organ in which all countries would be represented with one vote each preventing the U.S. from having "adequate influence."

Such objections and indications completely overshadowed the parts of Malone's speech in which he urged harmonious approach to problems in relations North-South, as he said. [sentence as received] He let it be known to developing countries that the solution of these problems depends not only on the work here in Geneva but also on cooperation in other fora.

All interested groups and groups of countries, primarily the "Group of 77" will tomorrow state their stands on the U.S. delegation tactics. The only speaker today, the Soviet representative, assessed the U.S. stand as "destructive work at the conference."

KOSTIC, FRG MINISTER DISCUSS U.S. INTEREST RATE

LD051520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Dubrovnik, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic and Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Matthoeffer have ended here their exchange of views on the economic situation in the world and relations between the two countries, especially their economic cooperation. The two ministers gave special attention to the world economic situation in the light of the policy of high interest rates pursued by the United States which, they concluded, is directly reflected in the abrupt changes in exchange rates in the world. This policy also affects the world distribution of capital, the global growth rate, employment, inflation and the unbalanced foreign payments accounts of many countries.

Ministers Kostic and Matthoeffer discussed the two countries' economic cooperation, especially the financial support of commercial banks in the Federal Republic of Germany to the stabilisation programme in the Yugoslav economy. Kostic and Matthoeffer agreed to continue their consultations at a World Bank meeting in Washington next month.

KRAIGHER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TORRIJOS' DEATH

AU051921 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--In connection with the tragic death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of the Panamanian revolution and great son of the Panamanian people, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Presidency, with expressions of deepest condolences to Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

With his work, General Torrijos left an indelible imprint on Panama's modern history and he was highly esteemed in Yugoslavia, whose tested friend he was, as a prominent statesman and a tireless fighter in asserting the original principles of the nonaligned policy, the telegram of the SFRY Presidency points out, among other things.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES BCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU042008 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent congratulations to the BCP Central Committee on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the formation of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party expressing best wishes for the country's successful socialist development and the prosperity of the friendly Bulgarian people. The congratulatory message also states that the shining traditions of the struggle and cooperation of the revolutionary movements of the peoples of the two countries provide a good foundation and guide for developing comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria under the present conditions, and for strengthening mutual understanding, respect and trust between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries.

ASSEMBLY ELECTS SUKRIJA TO KOSOVO PRESIDENCY

LD051510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--Delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly elected Ali Sukrija as member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today. Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, presented the proposal of the Kosovo SAWP on Ali Sukrija's candidacy.

Vlasi emphasized that after the candidacy for the post of member of the Kosovo Presidency had been announced, wide-ranging consultation took place in the political executive organs in the province, as well as in the presidiums of Socialist Alliance municipal conferences and the leaderships of sociopolitical organizations in the municipalities. On this occasion the proposed election of Ali Sukrija to this post was endorsed unanimously. At the same time, the proposal to elect him as president of the Kosovo Presidency was also endorsed.

On this, Vlasi said, the starting point was the conviction that Ali Sukrija has all the political and ideological attributes to carry out this responsible function and that he has also confirmed this by his many years of revolutionary work and work in general.

Ali Sukrija's election as presidency member and his signing of the formal declaration were greeted by appaluse from the delegates.

Prior to this, the Assembly accepted the resignation of Dzavid Nimani as a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. During this point on the agenda, three delegates, Musa Efendija from Djakovica, Sani Berisa from Pristina and Fadilj Drmoglava from Lipljan, asked for Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, to be relieved of his duties at today's session, explaining that he, too, bears political responsibility for the general situation in the province. After a discussion, the delegates accepted a proposal by the Assembly Presidium to debate the responsibility of the president, executive organs, committees and commissions of the Assembly at the next session, at the beginning of September. The delegates did not agree to discuss the material on "the realization of the role, function and tasks, organization and work method of the Assembly of the SAWP of Kosovo" in view of the fact that this report, in their view, is incomplete and that the general work of both the Assembly and its organs and working bodies, as well as its officials, needs to be considered even more critically.

At today's session, the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly elected Mustafa Osmanagic, a prominent revolutionary and sociopolitical worker from Kosovska Mitrovica, as a member of the council of the province. Dr Zeki Bejtulahu was relieved of his duties as member of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly and as director of the Provincial Institute for State Planning. As was explained, Dr Zeki Bejtulahu had not carried out his duties adequately, especially as director of the Provincial Institute for Social Planning, and he bears responsibility for the delay in the adoption of the province's medium-term development plan.

Ristic's Responsibility Raised

AU052106 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] At today's session of the Kosovo Assembly, the question of the responsibility of Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly, was raised in addition to the items included in the session's agenda. However, the delegates refused to accept the method by which his resignation was requested. Nikola Bulatovic comments:

The progress of today's session of the Kosovo Assembly was rather unusual. It was necessary to postpone the very beginning of the joint session of all chambers by 1 hour because it lacked the necessary two-thirds quorum for decisionmaking. Since the delegates then arrived in the meantime, the discussion on the first item of the agenda, the resignation of Dzavid Nimani as member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, moved along another course: three delegates, Musa Efendija from Djakovica, Sani Berisa from Pristina and Fadilj Drmoglava from Lipljan demanded the resignation of Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly. Delegate Sinan Sahiti partly joined them in their demand and requested that the responsibility of the president of the Assembly, of the Assembly as a whole and of all its organs should be discussed on the basis of documents.

These delegates reproached Dusan Ristic for having raised--after the demonstrations and the occurrence of counterrevolution--the issue of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. But no one here said how Ristic did that and why he insisted on that. Musa Efendija characterized that part of Ristic's work as sowing nationalism and intranational hatred and added in this connection that the Albanians defended the Serbs and the Montenegrins during the war also, and that today no one else needs to do that. The opinion was also expressed that, following the resignation of Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali and some other officials, it would also be normal for Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly, to do the same.

The fact is that the responsibility, both the collective and the individual responsibility, should not bypass anyone in this situation in Kosovo and that this is the primary task of all progressive forces of the province headed by the League of Communists. However, it is an unusual analogy according to which Ristic should resign because others have done that, without anyone advancing any arguments to show what mistakes he has committed and what his reponsibility for them is. This search for responsibility really does not benefit the current differentiation actions in Kosovo. The fact alone that Ristic has occupied and continues to occupy such a responsible social and political position undoubtedly must also imply responsibility, but it cannot be accepted that a condemnation is made without a determined degree of guilt and that a resignation is demanded on the basis of similarity of positions.

The fact that the president of the Assembly--and it is known here that he was not alone in that--raised the issue of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo cannot be condemned on its own. For, let us also say this, a special provincial commission has been formed here to analyze this issue and to submit a report, something that unambiguously points to the justified need to determine the facts. After all, why is anyone troubled and who is troubled by the fact that such a phenomenon, continuing through many years, as the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is now publicly discussed? Cannot the fact that now the number of Serbs is Kosovo has been reduced by 5 percent as compared to 10 years ago be a reason for comprehensively elucidating this issue?

At the recent session of the Pristina Communal Conference of the League of Communists, it was stated that, following the demonstrations, the emigration from Kosovo has even increased and that the cost of the departure of a large number of experts is high for the province's economy. Or, it is already known that in recent days in Pristina and Kosovska Mitrovica alone 800 people have sought their documents from the competent organs, something which leads to the conclusion that they are doing that for the purpose of departing Kosovo. It is a very important task to determine the real reasons for this emigration.

The responsibility of every individual in an important social and political position must be determined and here in Kosovo that task cannot be bypassed. But, as was stated at today's session of the Assembly, that must be done in a well-argued manner while at the same time preserving the ideological-political unity of the entire action, which is increasingly wider in this province. And finally, a reasonable solution was found: The responsibility of the Assembly, the Executive Council and their organs and, accordingly, also of the president, will be discussed when the fulfillment of their roles and the performances of their tasks have been analyzed in detail. The responsibility must extend to every delegate, it was stated.

Ristic To Resign

LD061202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--Dusan Ristic, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, informed the Provincial Committee today that he will resign as president of the provincial Assembly. He said that in ideopolitical activity before and after the recent events in Kosovo he tried to act on the lines of the LCY's orientation. However, I cannot (?escape) responsibility for what happened in Kosovo, Ristic said, adding that this arises from the fact that during the events he happened to be holding one of the most responsible functions in the province. Ristic said that his decision to resign was final.

Dusan Ristic did not agree with the criticisms made of him yesterday by some delegates in the provincial Assembly, which blamed him for "causing nationalism" by openly speaking about the migration of Serbs and Montenengrins from Kosovo, speaking publicly against some tendencies and instances and criticizing the fact that some agreed measures have not been implemented. Such criticisms are not from LCY positions, Ristic said.

Pristina Radio Director Fired

LD051620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--All three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today held separate sessions. Delegates approved an addendum to the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the province this year. According to this addendum, payments to unemployed people, payments based on health and social care and payments for some other purposes will be allowed to increase more slowly than the growth of income by a total of 30 percent.

The Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Municipalities also discussed at their sessions a number of proposals made by the Kosovo Assembly's Commission for Elections and Appointments. Svetislav Dolasevic was relieved as provincial public prosecutor because he is leaving for a new post. At the same time, Tomislav Cucurevic, a Kosovo supreme court judge, was appointed provincial public prosecutor. Sulejman Daladaku, deputy secretary of the Kosovo Assembly, was appointed provincial public attorney. Milos Vujakovic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, was appointed deputy provincial secretary for internal affairs.

The Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Municipalities of the Kosovo Assembly also had on their agenda today the resignation tendered by Saban Hiseni, director of Pristina Radio. He tendered his resignation because he considers himself politically responsible for the removal of the slogan "Tito is our past, present and future" during a visit paid to Decani by an ensemble from Albania. However, the delegates did not accept his resignation. Instead, they relieved the director of Pristina Radio of his duties on the proposal by the Commission for Elections and Appointments. In this they were guided by the appraisal that even though Saban Hiseni was a member of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee and the executive head of an important institution, he behaved extremely irresponsibly and opportunistically in connection with the removal of this slogan.

DIRECTOR OF KOSOVO INSTITUTE FOR HISTORY RESIGNS

AU042007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Pristina, 31 Jul--According to information received from the Institute for History of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Academician Ali Hadri, heretofore director of the institute, has resigned from that position. The council of the Institute for History of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has accepted his resignation.

BORBA VIEWS DIFFERENTIATION PROCESS IN KOSOVO

AU052044 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 81 p 6

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina--The results achieved by past activity of the League of Communists and all subjective forces in Kosovo in the struggle against the Albanian nationalists and irredentists are indisputable.

These results can be seen at nearly every step and in all circles, and by every well-intentioned observer.

However, there are circles and organizations which, regrettably, are trying to blunt the activity of the League of Communists, to divert it to another, at this moment, less important line. With opportunistic behavior, these circles and organizations are trying to hush up the truth about themselves and other people, to dilute the intensity of the indicated open and uncompromising struggle against the enemy.

So that all that has been said does not sound like a mere phrase, we will mention certain cases which are not a regular occurrence but which, unless they are prevented in time, will result in grave consequences in the near future. Let us mention the attempt by individuals in the secretariat of the section for information of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference to make generalized appraisals about the work of the information media, regardless of the assessments and positions contained in the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In the discussion that has been imposed on the broader public, it is impermissible that judgments and an assessment of the contents and quality of a newspaper are made merely on the basis of one, two or even more articles.

Another example: How does one assess the appraisal contained in an analysis by a commission of the Pristina faculty of philosophy dealing with international cooperation? One of the conclusions reads verbatim: "Cooperation with foreign universities, particularly with the university in Tirana, was successful, correct and very useful. This cooperation has contributed to scientific research in various fields of Albanian and Balkan studies, as well as to training the young scientific cadre at our faculty." In view of the fact that this position was also passed by the university council, we only mention that this position is contrary to those contained in the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

A third example: At the meeting of the basic organization of the League of Communists of the chemistry department of the Pristina faculty for natural sciences and mathematics last week, meritorious aktivist Azem Vlasi described the discussion, or even better the confrontation, of communists of this basic organization of the League of Communists that lasted several hours, as a concert at which every violinist played his own violin and notes that he himself had chosen. At that meeting the secretary of the party organization, an Albanian by nationality, forcefully tried to whitewash things, to hush up those people who have been detained among those who made a constructive contribution to the struggle against Albanian nationalism. On the other hand, one of the members of the basic organization of the League of Communists, a Serb by nationality, tried to make everyone equally responsible without providing any good arguments. For this reason it was not surprising that statements were heard at this meeting which indicate a possible dissolution of this basic organization of the League of Communists.

These are some characteristic examples that the Kosovo communists faced last week in the process of the ideopolitical differentiation. The League of Communists did not pass over them in silence but has indicated, as in many previous cases, that it will get to the bottom of the truth.

DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZERS IN KOSOVO SENTENCED

Five in Prizren

LD042244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Prizren, 4 Aug (TANJUG)--The bench of the district court in Prizren today sentenced to terms of imprisonment persons who on 25 March 1981 organized enemy and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Prizren from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Five persons were sentenced who were charged by the indictment to have been the chief organizers and protagonists of enemy demonstrations in this town, that is, for the criminal act of associating for the purpose of enemy activity according to article 114 of the SFRY criminal code.

Begzat Gasi, born 1957, from the village of Sela Crkva, municipality of Orahovac, student of the higher pedagogical school in Prizren, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Fatmir Zekoli, born 1961, from the village of Blace, municipality of Suva Reka, pupil of the secondary education center in Prizren, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Haljim Bucaj, born 1961, from the village of Ladrovac, municipality of Suva Reka, also a student of the higher pedagogical school in Prizren; Nedzmije Demiri, born 1942, from the village of Musitiste, a female pupil of the secondary education center in Suva Reka; and Imer Baljaj, born 1940, from the village of Dobrodeljane, also a pupil of the secondary education center in Suva Reka, were sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment each.

It was established that the first accused, Begzat Gasi, had as far back as the middle of March, that is several days after the first student demonstrations in Pristina on 11 March, formed a group of 15 members from the ranks of the student and secondary school youth with the aim of organizing enemy demonstrations in Prizren and wrecking brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities and the social system of the SFRY. This group tried to organize demonstrations in Prizren on 18 and 24 March but it gave up the idea due to what it regarded as the low number of followers. The intention was realized the day after, on 25 March, when it was market day in this town and they thought that more people would join them. The others accused also took part in the attempt to organize demonstrations on 24 March; they had also formed groups and on 25 March were the ring leaders of the enemy demonstrations in Prizren. During the demonstrations all the accused shouted enemy slogans such as "Kosovo--a republic" "We demand conditions: a faculty, lower cost of services, a students' cafeteria" and they broke a number of store windows and damaged several vehicles.

Three in Kosovska Mitrovica

LD051912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, 5 Aug (TANJUG)--Three persons were sentenced to long terms in prison at the district court here today. They were found guilty of being direct organizers of hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the town of Vucitrn on April 2 and 3.

Baldi Derivssi, 42, was sentenced to 13 years in prison and Dinore Csri, 19, to 11 years in prison as inspirators and organizers of the demonstrations in which material damage was done, two people were killed and several people were injured.

Hiljml Muzachi, 35, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. While leading a group of his fellow minds, among other things, he forced secondary [word indistinct] students of a school to join in the demonstrations.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC SITUATION 'VERY SERIOUS'

AU051736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG)--The appraisal that Kosovo's economic situation is very serious and demands energetic action by all forces of the province was confirmed at a consultative conference of the province's economic representatives held in Pristina today at the initiative of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In his introductory report Predrag Cukic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said that in the first half of the year production in the province fell short of the planned level by 1.1 percent; the total losses amounted to over 1.3 billion dinars; the level of exports was not even near the level of imports (46.7 percent of imports were covered by exports).

Investments were the main problem of the development policy. The current investments in progress amount to a total of about 76 billion dinars, including 34.5 billion dinars in excess of planned investments.

Investments were discussed quite extensively at today's conference and it was concluded that the investment policy and methods should be analyzed in detail and that the responsibility of all participants in investment projects should be intensified. It was pointed out that in the investment policy priority should be given to projects which increase exports, provide substitutes for imports and increase employment.

About 20 directors of large economic organizations participated in the discussion at the conference and spoke about the insufficient supply of producer goods and raw materials, the shortage of foreign exchange, the disruptions in reproduction processes and other difficulties which can be (?considered) as objective. Nevertheless, almost all speakers also emphasized that the attitude toward work and irresponsible behavior in the economy are one of the main causes of unsatisfactory economic operations. This "admission" is confirmed among other things by the fact that under the same conditions of economic operations one organization operates successfully while another has losses.

Illiquidity represents a dangerous threat to the Kosovo economy. That was confirmed during the discussion in the statements by representatives of banks and some work organizations. For this reason Bahri Oruci, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, said that all free resources of the sociopolitical communities should be directed to the economy. He added that insufficiently developed self-managing relations are the main reason for the total unfavorable economic trends in Kosovo, and that the use of administrative measures alone would not produce results.

Emphasizing that all economic difficulties of the province are in fact development (?difficulties), Veli Deva pointed out that an understanding has been created according to which the working collectives are not obliged to solve problems and that that would be done by the state or some other force. Following the logic according to which investments are made without the necessary financial backing, purchases are made in the West and sales in the East, goods are received but not paid for and so forth, we cannot expect favorable results. How is it possible that within the same economic branch someone is realizing a surplus whereas another is incurring losses? It is obvious that the greatest reserves are to be found in the collectives themselves, within which the necessary conditions exist for a real turn in the unfavorable economic situation. There are no outside solutions that could help the economy. By activating all the potentials created in our development so far, we must primarily solve these problems with our own forces, Veli Deva said.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1453 GMT on 4 August carries a shorter 200-word report on the same conference that includes the following passage providing additional information: "The purpose of the conference was to propose specific measures for more quickly consolidating the economic situation. At the meeting it was also stated that the economic situation in the province is burdened by problems characteristic of the entire country, but that it is nevertheless mainly the result of subjective shortcomings. It is for that reason that an extensive sociopolitical activity for a more responsible attitude toward work and the means of work has been conducted recently. The basic organization of associated labor is the place of struggle where the battle is won or lost, Veli Deva said at the consultative conference and appealed to economic representatives to leave 'the bookkeeping solutions' well alone and seek working solutions instead."]